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An Independent Weekly Newspaper Published in the Interest of Delia and the Surrounding District

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Alberta Makes Plans to Manage Resources

EDMONTON.— Since his return from Eastern Canada, Premier Brownlee has been busy on the organization of a Natural Resources Department which will commence to function on October 1, when the provincial government takes over from the Dominion Government control of the natural resources of the province. The premier is personally in charge of such matters for the present, but the general expectation is that a new member of the cabinet will be named shortly as minister. One report is to the effect that J. J. McLellan, newly elected member of the legislature for Purple Springs, is likely to receive the appointment. In addition to the minister, a deputy minister is to be appointed, with supervisors for each of the branches of fishery, forestry, water powers and mines, while the Lands Department will probably have two supervisors, one to handle homestead and school lands, and the other the land titles branch.

A limited homestead plan will be continued, at least for some months, with respect to the still vacant areas of Crown lands. Certain districts are to be blocked out, now reasonably well served with railways, roads and other conveniences, and homesteading is to be confined to these districts. It is planned subsequently to open up other districts for homesteading only as facilities considered reasonably necessary to the success of settlers are available.

Premier Brownlee indicates that no immediate change is contemplated in regulations affecting the petroleum resources of the province, although some change may later be required.

"Jazz" Invades Arctic

We live in a small world nowadays. The popular song has even invaded the wastes of the Arctic Circle. Recently a wireless message from Fort Simpson, 1,100 miles to the north of Edmonton in Alberta, was picked up by the Canadian National Telegraphs, requesting three gramophone records of "Golden Slippers." The request was from Tommy Clark, of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Fort Simpson. The parcel went by Western Canada Airways, and reached its destination two days after the receipt of the message. In the days before the wireless and airplane, the message would have come out by dog team, a matter of two months, and it would have taken another two months for the shipment to reach its destination.

Farm Club Work

More than 11,000 farm boys and girls in Canada are engaged in some form of junior farm club work. More than 6,000 are members of the livestock clubs, which are concerned with the competitions held by the Canadian National Railways that culminate in the Dominion championships at Toronto.

Laugh while you work. — Baden-Powell.

Public Meeting in Town Hall

At a joint meeting of the Village of Delia and the farmers of the Delia District held in the Town Hall last Saturday night, 20th inst., the object being to appoint delegates as representatives at the convention to be held at Hanna on September 24th, and to frame resolutions to be submitted to the Dominion Parliament and to the Provincial Parliament in regard to relief.

Mr. W. Carter occupied the chair, and there were twenty-one representatives present.

It was moved and seconded that Mr. N. S. Roberts, Town Clerk, be appointed secretary. Carried.

Two resolutions were submitted to the meeting, which were discussed and passed unanimously, as follows:—

"Whereas, during the recent session of the Dominion Parliament much time was spent in discussing the needs of the unemployed, and no effort was made to alleviate the distress in large farming areas where crops have been a total loss as a result of unusual weather conditions for the past two years: Therefore be it resolved, that we ask our Members to use their influence, and lay before the Federal House the urgency of immediate action, and demand that the Federal Government consider giving the farmers assistance in such areas.

"Whereas, the unfavorable conditions in the Delia District during the past two seasons have placed many farmers in a precarious position financially: Therefore be it resolved that we ask the Provincial Government to take immediate action by giving employment, or any other form of assistance.

"And furthermore, that this meeting go on record as being opposed to anything in the nature of a dole."

The following delegates were appointed to attend the convention to be held in Hanna:—Messrs. W. Carter, W. J. Barss, D. H. Campbell, V. J. Simpson, and W. J. Tabor.

The business men were authorized by this meeting to ascertain the financial relief which would be necessary for this district.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Report of Cream Prices

For the week ending Sept 13th, 1930, the following prices were reported paid by creameries per pound of butterfat in the several grades of cream, and at the points shown:—

	Special Grade	Num One	Num. Two	Off Grade
	c.	c.	c.	c.
Youngstown	26	24	21	
Hanna	"	"	"	
Athabasca	"	"	"	
Cochrane	"	"	"	
Spondon	"	"	"	
Strathmore	26	23		
Coronation	26	24	21	
Swifts, Edmon.	27	25	22	
Swifts, Calgary	"	"	"	17
Jasper Dairy Edmonton	30	28		
All others	25	23	20	15

Flash light Aids Hitch hiker

A flash-light which blinks green, yellow and red successively is the latest aid to hitch-hiking. Held at arm's length in the middle of a road at night to simulate the working of a traffic signal, it will bring almost any motorist to a stop, according to Rudi Falter, of Newark, New Jersey, who was at Jasper last week.

A hitch-hiker, even if equipped with the many-coloured flash light, must expect to hike an average of 20 miles a day on a trip across the continent. Falter admitted that this was the distance he had walked daily since leaving his home at Newark.

Sentinel Hill Items

The School Fair, which was held at Sentinel Hill school on Saturday, 20th inst., was bigger and better than ever. The judges, who came from Olds Agricultural College, complimented the parents and children on the splendid exhibits.

Mrs. J. P. Sled of Lumsden, Sask., visited with her daughter, Mrs. G E. Hewson last week, returning to her home on Monday last.

Major R. Allen is suffering from infection in his hand. His friends are hoping for a speedy recovery.

The friends of Mr. Wm. Hudgeon are pleased to hear of his convalescence, after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Hudgeon is a patient at the Municipal Hospital, Drumheller.

Mr. J. Thomas Sled of Flesherton, Ontario, was the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Hewson, of this district.

Mr. V. J. Simpson has returned to his home here after a visit of several weeks with relatives at Druid, Sask.

Messrs. Wm. and F. Morrison, who had been harvesting at Olds, Alta., have returned to their homes here.

J. C. Hewson left on Wednesday for Edmonton to attend the University. This is his second year.

One Good Recipe Makes a Cook Famous

We all know how children and grown-ups equally have a desire to make a raid on the cookie jar, and it is a pleasant feeling to have it always filled. Here is a recipe that is easy to make, and can be varied by changing the filling between the two delicate cookies:—

"2 cupfuls brown sugar, 1 whole egg, 1 cupful butter or lard, 5½ cupfuls flour, 1 cupful sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1 level teaspoonful soda."

Cream the sugar and butter, or lard, add egg well beaten, add sour milk mixed with soda and salt. Then add enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll dough to ⅛ inch thickness, shape with cookie cutter, and spread with whatever filling is preferred, such as apple jam, strawberry jam, or date filling, and then cover with cookie of an equal size. Sprinkle with white sugar and bake in a moderate oven.

Erect Stone to Comrade's Memory

In memory of Stuart Robertson, who entered the Canadian National service as an electrician, in the Telegraph Department, in August, 1910, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, and who died suddenly at Calgary, last winter, his Western Canada friends have caused a stone to be erected over his grave in Toronto, where his widow and children are living. The stone bears the inscription, "Remembered by Friends in Western Canada", and is a tribute from his comrades irrespective of nationality, religion or lodge affiliation.

10th Fortnightly Crop Report

[Issued by the Department of Agriculture, Province of Alberta, Sept. 20, 1930]

Threshing is again under way, following a period of unsettled weather over the greater part of the Province, which delayed operations to some extent. Southern Districts report threshing 90% completed, with the exeption of irrigated areas, where 50% remains to be done. In Central and Northern parts threshing delays have been of frequent occurrance due to rains, and the amount threshed varies from 5% to 25%.

Cutting of grain for threshing is completed. In some areas cutting of green feed is still in progress. This is particularly true of the east central part of the Province, where a good crop of green feed is being cut on fields where the first crop was destroyed by high winds and drought. The absence of frost until late in the season has been a factor in greatly increasing yields of grain and feed in this area, over early expectations.

Frost was general on the night of September 18th, but very little damage reported, due to the advanced state of maturity of the crop.

Threshers' returns indicate that the quality of wheat is high. The yield, according to these returns, will be satisfactory, and will be higher than was anticipated.

Harvest operations commenced in the sugar beet area on September 17th. A good average yield, with a high sugar content is reported.

Due to late rains, pasture and feed conditions are generally satisfactory, and live stock in good condition.

Canada's Newest Seaport

Development of the townsite of Churchill, Canada's newest seaport, on Hudson Bay, terminus of the Hudson Bay Railways is expected to start next spring. The Hudson Bay Railway was built by the Canadian Government, and is to become a part of the Canadian National Railways.

The entire townsite at Churchill is owned by the Province of Manitoba, and it is to be developed along modern town planning lines. No property will be sold, but instead there will be long term leases subject to reasonable revision at stated periods, such as every three or five years.

Engineers are now at Churchill working out plans for water works, water mains and sewerage lines. The town plan will specify locations of public buildings, schools, churches, railway station, hotels, business streets, residential section and recreation grounds. Adequate surveys will be made this year. A compact settlement is planned, with the initial residential construction possibly in the form of apartment houses, heated by a central plant that would also furnish heat for business blocks and public buildings. Settlement will adhere to a carefully devised town planning scheme, with proper safeguards made for future development and attention given to recreational facilities.

Many applications from those who wish to establish business houses of all descriptions at the new seaport are being received by the Manitoba Government. Three or four hotels and restaurants, and a lumber yard will mark the initial construction at Churchill, and work on these will probably start in October, when the survey will, it is expected, have been completed.

ON TIME!

Now that the school calls at 9 o'clock every morning, in many a home, both city and country, there is a grand and glorious rush to get the children off on time.

Some boys and girls never do acquire that most valuable of habits—punctuality—and they go through life trying to catch up and never getting there. Looking at lateness from the point of view of the teacher and classroom, it is one of the unpleasant and unpardonable annoyances that take the joy out of the day.

Looking at it from a health standpoint, the child with his breakfast bolted and his appetite unsatisfied makes a poor pupil. He starts the day handicapped.

The remedy is a simple one, and holds the secret of a life's success. Examine a set of rules of the health game of the Junior Red Cross, and it will be seen that one refers to sleeping. Going to bed on time is the key to the situation of being on time at school. This is too valuable a habit to be ignored. Let every mother have a set of health rules in the home. Write for your free copy to Junior Red Cross, Civic Block, Edmonton.

Ship Cattle to England

A shipment of 128 live cattle from farms in Ontario went forward recently to England, the first for 18 months. It was consigned to buyers in Manchester. This shipment, though comparatively small, is regarded by the livestock trade as marking the redemption of Canada's export trade in cattle with the British market. The animals shipped were of the feeder quality, averaging 1,100 pounds in weight. Other shipments are expected from Western Canada, Canadian National officials report.

HANNA PRESBYTERY

Meeting Held In Delia United Church Most Successful

The Hanna Presbytery met in regular session, in Delia United Church, September 9th and 10th. The ministers present were—H. D. Leitch of Drumheller, A. T. Bell of Wayne, H S. McDonald of Munson, Fred Chapman of Rumsey, G A. Steele of Delia, J. V Howey of Hanna, E. S Parker of Sunnynook, and J. D. Wollatt of Cereal; also Dr. Tigges of the German congregation, Hanna. Three student missionaries, Messrs. Macabe of Byemoor, Connolly of Pollockville, and Brennan of Richdale were extended a welcome, and each one presented a brief report of the work done on their fields. Of the laymen, Mr. Copeland of Richdale, and Mr. F. W. Benson of Delia, were present on Tuesday. Messrs Fraser, of Munson, and Moyes of Rumsey, arrived on Wednesday to take part in the business session. Mr. E. R. Harper, who has been supplying on the Rosedale mission, told of his work. Mrs. E. M. Bigelow, President of the Hanna Presbyterial, gave a brief report upon the work of the Women's Missionary Society. Outside visitors were—Rev. T. Powell, D.D., of Calgary, Superintendent of Missions for Southern Alberta; and Rev. R. W. Hibbert of Calgary, Secretary of Religious Education for Alberta. Four ministers were absent—Rev. R. W. Griffith, who is attending the meeting of the General Council of the United Church at London, Ontario; Rev H. C. Woods, of Oyen, Rev. D. McGregor of Youngstown, and Rev. V. M. Gilbert of Rockyford. The two latter are new men in the Presbytery, and were expected to give papers on the opening day.

The three sessions on Tuesday were all devoted to the work of Religious Education. Rev. J. V. Howey conducted the opening devotional exercises. The first paper was to be given by Rev. Gilbert, who sent a letter regretting his absence from the meeting. This was read by Rev. McDonald, chairman of the Presbytery, who was then called upon to present his paper, "The Challenge of the Community to the Sunday School." He pointed out that the community had a right to expect efficient work from the Sunday School. To make this possible good Sunday School rooms, good equipment, good superintendents, and teachers were essential. Too often, one or more of these features were lacking. In the general discussion it was pointed out that the whole work of the Sunday School was regarded too lightly. While it is at least on a par with the work of the day school, it was not so regarded by the outside community, or even by the Church itself. When there is a true appreciation of values much better provision will be made for this extremely important work. The value of the Teachers' Training Course was especially emphasized. Rev. Bell stressed the fact, that of greater importance than the equipment or the program was the personal passion and interest of the teacher, and the sincere effort of the teacher to establish a vital contact between the soul of the scholar and the God whom we seek to know and worship.

At 2:00 p m. Rev. G. A. Steele presided, and conducted the Devotional exercises. Rev. J. D. Woollatt was called upon to give a paper on "Lesson Helps—pro and con." Mr. Woollatt referred to the excellent Lesson Helps that are provided by the United Church Publishing House, both for the International and the Graded Lessons. No teacher should depend on these helps alone; there should be the wider reading and generous use of the Bible both at home and in the study hour. The use of Graded Lessons was discussed. Their superior value was readily acknowledged, but several were of the opinion that for practical purposes in the ordinary Sunday School, the International Lessons could more readily be used.

Dr Tigges, German Scandinavian told of the very interesting work carried on in the Church of All Nations, in Toronto. The United Church has a number of such churches in Canada, which are ministering to the spiritual and material welfare of the many nationalities that go to make up this great Dominion. Dr. Tigges was cordially received as a new member of the Presbytery. He is succeeding Rev. H. R. Reuterman, who has recently left Hanna to engage in work at Maple Creek.

Rev R. W. Hibbert was then called upon to discuss the subject, "Successful Methods in a one room Sunday School." Mr. Hibbert dealt largely with the worship period. The purpose of that period is to realize the presence of God. He thought that when it was possible, it was better to separate the primary grades from the older pupils, so that every part of the service would be adapted to the needs and capacities of the child. He advocated the children taking part, the singing of a hymn by a class, the working out and repeating of a class prayer, making the offering a part of the worship, etc. He urged the supreme importance of worship, and that everything should tend to promote the spirit of reverence and the consciousness of the presence of God.

A pleasing feature of the day was the presence of a number of the members of the Sunday School and congregation.

The Ladies' Aid had prepared a supper for the members of the Presbytery. A number of the members of the church board and wives were also present. At the close the chairman of the Presbytery, Rev. H S McDonald, and the secretary, Rev. A. T. Bell, were introduced by the pastor, who also expressed the pleasure of the Delia Church Board and congregation in having the Presbytery meet in Delia Church. A few short addresses were given, and the ladies thanked for their fine supper and gracious hospitality.

At 8:00 p m. the public meeting was called to order. The address of the evening was given by Rev. Mr. Hibbert. He referred to the many years of service he had spent in the Young People's work, in the Yukon, in British Columbia and then in Alberta. He referred to the various forms of activity—C.G.I.T., Tuxis and Trail Rangers, Vacation Schools, Training Camps, etc.—and expressed his appreciation of the support he has received from the ministers and their wives, the Day School teachers, and the Sunday School helpers. Was it worth while; was anything of value accomplished? He pointed out that practically all our young men and women who are preparing for positions of Religious leadership are the products of this work. It has promoted clean, wholesome living among our young people, and inspired them with high ideals of service.

Wednesday was devoted to the general business of the Presbytery. Reports were received from the various committees. Rev H D Leitch urged the importance of the Missionary and Maintenance Fund. He commended the distribution and the careful use among all the people of "The United Church Record and Missionary Review." Mr. Howey announced that he was prepared to give his lecture, "Jean Valjean," to any congregation that might desire it. All the proceeds, apart from his personal expenses, to be devoted to the M and M. Fund. The admission price would be 50 cents for adults, and 25 cents for children.

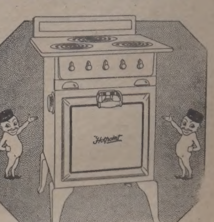
In connexion with the discussion of the Home Mission report it was decided to interview Rev O. Lavers, who is supplying at Rosebud to see if he would withdraw so as to make it possible to link up Rosebud with Wayne, in order to lessen the Missionary assistance required. A matter of special local interest was the request of the Delia board that Delia be made an aid-receiving charge. Owing to a repetition of bad years, with the consequent financial depression the board has been unable to meet their financial obligations, so they were compelled to ask for Missionary Aid. After considerable discussion, the Presbytery passed a motion recommending that a grant of $400 be made to the Delia pastoral charge. When people in general learn that the Christian gospel offers the only solution for our economic, as well as our spiritual problems, then the message of the Church will receive the esteem it deserves. Some of the speakers pointed out that if only a portion of the money that has been lost and gone forever had found its way into the coffers of the church, there would be no financial difficulties. The religion of Jesus Christ is to enable people to overcome difficulties. The Church will carry on, and solicits the sympathy and support of all right-minded persons in the community.

At the close a hearty vote of appreciation was passed to all who extended their hospitality, and contributed in any way to the success of the Presbytery gathering.

Rev. H. C. Woods was elected chairman, and Rev. A. T. Bell re-elected secretary. Munson extended an invitation to the Presbytery to have their Spring meeting in their new church.

Again—

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749

'Fresh from the gardens'

Empty Hours

William Lyon Phelps, professor of English literature at Yale University, has a thought-arresting article in one of the big United States magazines. He considers the character-revealing value of our leisure hours and the need of observing what we do with them if we are to have a real understanding of one another.

What does the average person do with his leisure? he asks. For, "except in the rare instances of creative work, it is leisure alone that reveals or betrays the man." Dr. Phelps goes even so far as to say that "the use of leisure eventually determines the fate of an entire community, or of an entire nation." He cites the fate of the Roman Empire, "destroyed, first, by too much leisure, second by the wrong use of it."

Throughout America nearly everybody works, if they can obtain employment, but the signs of the times seem certainly to indicate the coming of more leisure. Will the increased hours of leisure be empty or filled? And, if filled, what will be the character of their filling?

The writer, as a boy, worked ten hours a day, six days a week, at manual labor in a factory. There was little time for leisure, but he gained a portion of his education by snatching a couple of hours of study in the evenings. The 10-hour working day has passed. It faded away before organized labor's demand for "eight hours to work, eight hours to sleep, eight hours to do with as you like."

Now the 8-hour working day is gradually going into the discard. The growing demand of organized labor is for a 6-hour day and a five-day working week. It is contended that in this machine age, with the many mechanical marvels of today, one man, working much shorter hours, can produce more than it was possible for several men working longer hours to produce even a few short years ago. And it is true. And this development is given as one of the main causes of unemployment today. Hence, considerable force attaches to the demand for a shorter working day and fewer working days in order, if for no other reason, to provide work for a larger number of persons. Even on the farm, modern machinery is reducing the required number of hours and days of labor, and, consequently, in the number of men employed.

All this means increased hours of leisure. What are we going to do with them? Have you ever stopped to check up just what you now do with your leisure? "The real business of life is Life." Men and women live in their minds. If leisure means laziness, if leisure means only bodily pleasures, if leisure means only attendance at games and sentimental pictures, the mind stagnates and leisure becomes a detriment not an advantage, a curse rather than a blessing.

On the other hand if, by education and the increase of refinement, as Dr. Phelps says, men and women will make a profitable use of their increased leisure, the coming generations will be more civilized and more happy than at any previous period in their history.

It is within the compass of every person to become a "personality," to be in some degree different from others. The process is a mental one; the product the outgrowth of how the leisure hours are spent.

The happiest people, concludes Dr. Phelps, "are those who think the most interesting thoughts. Interesting thoughts live only in cultivated minds. Those who decide to use leisure as a means of mental development, who love good music, good books, good pictures, good plays at the theatre, good company, good conversation—what are they? They are the happiest people in the world; they are not only happy in themselves, they are the cause of happiness in others."

Telephones In Australia

Can Now Carry On Conversation Over Phone For Distance Of 3,000 Miles

The Australian telephone and telegraph system, operated by the Commonwealth Postal Department, is being rapidly extended and within a few weeks it will be possible for Sydney people to speak to Perth by direct wire, a distance of more than 3,000 miles. A commercial radio telephone service between London, England, and any Australian capital is now in operation, and within a few months the Commonwealth Government intends to establish a similar service between the Island State of Tasmania and the other states of the Commonwealth.

Manitoba Butter Leads

Carried Off Lion's Share Of Prizes At Toronto Exhibition

Manitoba exhibitors led all other provinces in total point scoring and major awards for creamery butter shown at the Canadian National Exhibition.

While Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta shared in the prize awards, it was Manitoba that carried off the lion's share, being represented by winners in almost every classification of butter on exhibit.

Salmon Had Long Swim

Evidence that an Alaska salmon swam a distance of 1,300 miles in forty-four days indicates the distance that certain species of fish travel. This individual fish, which had been tagged with a metal marker by the bureau in Alaska, was caught in a Siberian stream 1,300 miles away.

Of the 26,000 oil wells dug last year, 8,000 returned no oil.

Value Of New Fertilizer

Experiments With Phosphates Are Watched With Interest

Should Canada's experimentation with the new fertilizer, known as triple-superphosphate, prove as successful as present indications suggest, general effects on agriculture will be revolutionary, declared Sir Lennon Raws (of Melbourne, Australia), while on a brief visit to Winnipeg. Sir Lennon is a director of the Imperial Chemicals Industries of Australia, which is awaiting results of Canada's experiments in phosphates before proceeding with developments.

Climatic differences between Canada and Australia affect in some measure the nature of their experiments, but the fact of the solubility of 22 per cent. phosphate is considered highly promising in both cases. Its use as a rust preventative is also in its favor, together with its value in increasing quality and yield in advancing the maturing period.

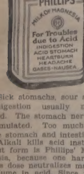
Juveniles To Compete

Boys' and Girls' Competition At World's Grain Exhibition

A decision to inaugurate a boys' and girls' competition in connection with the World's Grain Exhibition in Regina, in 1932, was reached at a meeting of the executive and finance committee the other day and plans will be worked out in co-operation with the various departments of agriculture and with those organizations interested in boys' and girls' agricultural work.

Sambo—"Look heah, woman, you know you'all done marry me jus' for mah guv'ment insurance!"

Lila—"Ah knows dat, honey, but ain't I been willin' to let you die a natural death?"



Reduce the Acid

Sick stomachs, sour stomachs and indigestion usually mean excess acid. The stomach nerves are overstimulated. Too much acid makes the stomach and intestines sour.

Alkali kills acid instantly. The best form is Phillips' Milk of Magnesia, because one harmless, tasteless dose neutralizes many times its volume in acid. Since its invention, 50 years ago, it has remained the standard with physicians everywhere.

Take a spoonful in water and your unhappy condition will probably end in five minutes. Then you will always know what to do. Crude and harmful methods will never appeal to you. Go prove this for your own sake. It may save a great many disagreeable hours.

Be sure to get the genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia prescribed by physicians for 50 years in correcting excess acids. Each bottle contains full directions—any drugstore.

A Remarkable Feat

Conversation From Airplane In Flight Covered Fourteen Thousand Miles

From an aeroplane 5,000 feet over Buenos Aires, Captain Lewis Yancey recently talked by radiophone with Sydney, Australia, thus telephoning from an aeroplane in flight over a distance of 14,000 miles, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. His conversation went by radio to a raidotelephone station in Buenos Aires, then by radio to Madrid. At Madrid the conversation was transferred to land lines of a telephone company which took it to the French border, where it was transferred again to other land lines and carried to the English Channel. A submarine cable took it to England, then other land lines carried the words to a radiotelephone station at Rugby. From Rugby the beam wireless carried the words to Sydney. The conversation was quite distinct.—Moose Jaw Evening Times.

Backward Babies

Thrive After Use Of Baby's Own Tablets

Derangements of the digestive organs are responsible for most of the ailments which afflict young children and keep them backward in development. Baby's Own Tablets regulate the stomach and bowels restoring them to normal action and this is all that is necessary to set the little sufferer safely on the road to health and happiness.

Baby's Own Tablets are specially designed to correct indigestion, constipation, colic; break up colds and simple fevers and to allay teething pains. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Lake Floor Below Sea Level

Recent Soundings Of Great Bear Lake Show Deep Spot

Great Bear Lake in the North West Territories has long been known to be very deep, but previous to 1927, when officers of the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior, Canada, visited the lake, no actual soundings had ever been made. In their several traverses of the lake, they took in all 65 soundings. The average depth of the lake was found to be between 50 and 60 fathoms. The greatest depth was 75 fathoms, and since Great Bear Lake is only 391 feet above the sea, the lake bottom at this spot is below the level of the sea.

Persian Balm appeals instantly to the dainty woman. Stimulating the skin, making it velvety soft in texture, it creates and preserves complexions of exquisite charm. Delicately fragrant. Cool and delightful to use. Especially recommended to soothe and dispel roughness or chafing. Stimulating and invigorating. Imparts a youthful loveliness and protects and enhances the most delicately-textured skin. Persian Balm is the unrivalled toilet requisite.

Canada Barring Asiatics

Except From Countries Which Have Special Agreement With Dominion

The complete prohibition of all Asiatic immigration into Canada, except from those countries with which the Dominion has a special treaty agreement or convention regulating immigration, is decreed in an order-in-council passed on August 14, and tabled in the House of Commons, Ottawa.

The order-in-council amends one passed in 1923 under which discretion was given to "the immigration officer in charge," to admit Asiatics who were bona fide agriculturists, laborers, female domestic servants, wives or children (under 18 years), of any person legally admitted to and resident in Canada.

Use Minard's Liniment for Foot Ailments.

Evading the Law

Arab Natives Denied Liquor Use Boiled Tea As Substitute

Five Arabs with eleven camels were arrested on the Tripoli-Tunisia border, by French police, and the camels' cargo confiscated.

The cargo consisted of two tons of tea. This is Tunisian substitute for moonshine liquor.

Liquor prohibition is easily enforced in Tunis as Mohammedans constitute nine-tenths of the population and alcohol is disapproved by the Koran.

But the Koran says nothing about tea, and the natives have learned to get a "kick" from tea—by boiling it until it is a veritable poison. So the authorities placed a mountainous tariff on tea.

The tea smugglers were trying to evade this tariff. They had to sell four of the camels to get money for their fines.

A Real Cynic

George Ade, in his quality of cynical bachelor, said at the Chicago Athletic Club:

"I was sitting with a little girl of eight, one afternoon. She looked up from her Hans Andersen, and said:

"Does m-i-r-a-g-e spell marriage, Mr. Ade?"

"'Yes, my child,' said I."

A significant advance in aircraft is the use of a chemical cooling fluid in place of water.

Wife—"I'm afraid the mountain climate would disagree with me."

Husband—"It wouldn't dare."

Head Colds Relieved with Vapors



Snuff Vicks up nose or melt in hot water and inhale vapors

VICKS VAPORUB

OVER 17 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

League Of Nations

League Executive Of Canadian Body Meets At Ottawa

The central executive of the League of Nations Society in Canada met in Ottawa recently, for consideration of the report of a special committee appointed last June to survey the policy of the society with regard to financial operations and activities in all divisions of the work. After the meeting it was announced some of the resultant recommendations will be acted upon immediately but several constitutional changes, must await action of the 1931 general executive.

One recommendation of the report which will be carried out is that a delegation wait on the government at the earliest possible date seeking an increase in the grant to the society. The president of the organization, Dr. H. M. Tory, will be a member of the delegation.

A committee of three was appointed to interview Sir Henry Thornton and seek permission to use the Canadian National Railway's Dominion-wide radio hook-up for the purpose of broadcasting through the country addresses to be delivered by prominent public men.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

COFFEE CHIFFON PIE

3 egg yolks.
3 egg whites.
1 cup sugar.
3 tablespoons brewed coffee.
3 tablespoons lemon juice or
6 tablespoons orange juice.

Beat yolks with ½ cup sugar, add coffee and fruit juice, cook in double boiler until thick. Beat egg whites until stiff, add ¼ cup sugar, fold into the cooked mixture while very hot. Pour at once into baked pie shell and brown in oven.

TOMATO-RAISIN CONSERVE

2 quarts fresh, ripe tomatoes.
4 sour apples (peeled, cored, cubed).
2 lemons (cubed).
2 pounds of sugar.
6 sticks of cinnamon.
1 tablespoon whole cloves.
2 pieces ginger root.
1 small piece of mace.
(tie spices in cheese cloth bag.)

Boil all ingredients except sugar until a thick mass is obtained. Add sugar slowly and boil about 15 minutes, or until jelly stage is reached, which is when the mass sheets from the side of the spoon. One cup of nut meats may be added to this just before removing from the fire.

No Place For Boys

Poland Compels Citizens To Bathe Once a Month

It is reported in a Polish newspaper that a bill is now being drafted which will compel every Polish citizen to take a bath at least once a month. A bathroom in the house will be accepted as evidence that the residents make reasonable use of it, but those who have no bathroom of their own must carry bath cards which will have to be stamped monthly by an official as proof that a bath has been taken. Children under 10 and elderly people over 70, it is said, are to be excused.

Painless and perfect in their action, Miller's Worm Powders are always a safe and reliable remedy for children who show symptoms of worms. These symptoms are easily recognizable in a feverish restlessness, frequently ending in convulsions. A point of notable importance is that after Miller's Worm Powders have expelled the worms, the stomach and bowels are toned up into a very healthy condition.

The man who won a big pool in a horse race had his name in the papers. The papers aren't big enough to publish the names of all the losers.

Men outnumber women by about 9,000,000 in India, the male population of Calcutta alone being more than double the female.

It is estimated that the blind population of the United States is about 55,000.

A favorite dish with Chinese epicures is marmalade made from roses.

Changing Weather

affects your health if you are not protected. Minard's prevents cold and grippe; relieves rheumatism and stiff joints.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

W. N. U. 1856

Empire Unity Is Stressed

Component Parts Of Empire Will Stand Together For a Unified Policy

Great Britain is thinking of trade conferences as she never thought before, in the opinion of J. H. Woods, of Calgary, as expressed in an address before the Vancouver board of trade recently. Mr. Woods is president of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce.

Mr. Woods related his impressions of the meeting this year in London, England, of the Chamber of Commerce and the Imperial Press conference.

"We met our brothers from all parts of the Empire," he said, "all devoted with single heart to one common cause, the preservation and maintenance of our Empire, the building of closer relations and deeper affection among its members, the safeguarding of it against attack from without."

"Never in my life," he continued, "have I seen such forceful unity of mind and heart as in England in the last few months. Business men from Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, and from the scattered possessions of the crown, showed themselves determined without exception that in some form or other, this empire will stand together in its fiscal policy and present to any nation or group of nations that may combine in commercial opposition to it, a common determination and a unified policy.

"Difficulties there will be, difficulties that seem at first insurmountable, instances of thought lying between us that appear impassable. Interests and necessities with each of us that appear insuperable, and yet we know that by working together, by willingness to mutual sacrifice for one another and by the heavy spur of necessity which confronts us, these obstacles can and will be overcome."

A Country Of Millionaires

British India Can Claim Largest Number Of Wealthy Men

Which country has the most millionaires? Don't bet on it, for you will almost certainly lose.

Most people will say United States. It has the reputation of being the land of millionaires; a few will say Great Britain, knowing that wealth is less ostentatious in the Motherland. Both will be wrong. Very few can name the land with the most millionaires.

The Calcutta Statesman is authority for the claim that there are more millionaires in British India than in the United States, even excluding the wealthy rajahs and titled potentates.

The wealthy families of India do not display their wealth. Little of it is invested. Almost the entire amount is in gold and silver and jewels inherited from ancestors.

The rajahs are notoriously rich. One of them is said to have in his private treasury house over $30,000,000 in bullion. At the time of his accession he had his jewelry valued by a private firm of jewellers and was gratified to find it worth approximately $600,000,000.

National Health Insurance

Plan To Benefit Canadian People May Soon Be Inaugurated

A national health insurance plan for the benefit of Canadian people will soon be put into effect, is the opinion of Dr. J. J. Heagerty, chief executive of the Department of Pensions and National Health, expressed in an address to an Ottawa service club.

The cost of sickness today is so great that it is practically impossible for the average wage-earner to obtain necessary medical aid, Dr. Heagerty stated. Last year the Dominion government appointed a commission to investigate the cost of such a scheme, and according to his viewpoint, it will not be long before such a plan is in working order. According to the general scheme, industrial workers would be provided with hospital care, drugs, doctors and nurses and other necessities.

Canadian Indians

Educated Indians Have a Tendency To Forget Their Race

Canada's Indians sometimes complain that members of their race who become prominent forget their Indian origin and adopt the white man's ways in everything. This is an argument used by Indians against educating their children. But Chief Os-ke-non-ton, an artist who has appeared with distinction in Europe and the United States, remains always proud of his Indian origin.—Toronto Telegram.

Inhale Minard's Liniment for Asthma.

Moderns are largely forgetting how to walk. There are constantly fewer places where easy and comfortable transportation is not available. There is no incentive to walk, and we are losing the habit.

"What are you going to do tonight, dear?"

"Oh, write a letter or two, read a bit, listen to the wireless, and so on."

"Well, when you come to the 'sew on,' don't forget my shirt buttons."

First Youngster (boastfully)—My Dad's an Elk and a Moose and a Lion!

Second ditto—Gosh, how much does it cost to see him?

WHOLE FAMILY HAD DYSENTERY

DR. FOWLER'S EXT. OF WILD STRAWBERRY

Dysentery is one of the worst forms of bowel complaint and should be checked at once as its termination often proves fatal.

Mrs. H. F. Stewart, Findlater, Sask., writes: "Two years ago we were all very bad with attacks of dysentery. My husband got a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and after taking three or four doses we were completely relieved. Since then we have never been without a bottle of it in the house."

On the market for the past 85 years; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Predicts Speedier Air Travel

Expert Says Six Hundred Miles An Hour Possible

Six hundred miles an hour speed, infallible robot pilots, television as solver of fog landings, office buildings as airports, transcontinental dirigible lines, with airplane lines as feeders, and many other seemingly fantastical ideas are achievements which aviation leaders said here were possibilities within the next five years.

Radical changes in present design of ships will be necessary before the terrific speed of ten miles a minute is possible, but most of the other predictions already are far advanced in the experimental stages.

Stanley Knauss, of Chicago, who has superintended transportation of approximately 100,000 passengers without a fatality, summed up the situation.

Mr. Knauss said railroads probably would increase speed of their crack expresses soon to meet increasing competition and greater airplane speed would be the answer. He explained that speeds of 500 and 600 miles an hour were possible with radical design changes.

Tri-motor ships, if not loaded above the capacity of two motors, were the safest. Mr. Knauss stated, but added that the single motor ship could be faster, cruise longer and carry more pounds per engine than the tri-motor.

Girl Recovers Purse Dropped From Train

Quick Work Of C.P.R. Employees Relieved Passenger Of Worry

Just one hour after she had arrived at Vancouver, shy of $242 and a little worried about it, Miss Margaret Sullivan was once more in possession of her funds, her ticket to Yokohama and her firm belief in the ultimate goodness of human nature.

Life looked dark for the little traveller when she dropped her purse from the open observation car on C.P.R. train No. 13 near the gap in the Rockies east of Canmore, Alberta, but a quick-thinking sleeping-car conductor wired a section foreman, who combed the track aboard a gas scooter, finally locating the missing purse and handing it over to the conductor of the Trans-Canada, which was following in the path of the Mountaineer.

Miss Sullivan's train reached Vancouver at 7:45 a.m., and at 9 a.m. her $242 was safe in her hands, together with her passport and ticket to Yokohama. She sailed for the Orient aboard the new Canadian Pacific liner, "Empress of Japan." This marks the second occasion within a month that Canadian Pacific officials have recovered lost money for Vancouver passengers.

Record Salmon Pack

The salmon pack in British Columbia with 1,197,457 cases up to August 15th, continues to exceed the packs of all other years on record. The nearest approach to the present figure was in 1926, when 1,066,863 cases were handled up to August 21st.

The Washington Post wants to know who has any respect for law. That's easy. The person who wants somebody else to obey one.

Hard On the Engineers

Nerves Are On Edge Wondering What Motorist Is Going To Do

Is it surprising that a large proportion of railway locomotive engineers are "jumpy?" Can it be wondered at that the nerves of the average engineer and fireman are not nearly as steady as they were when motorists exercised greater caution when approaching level crossings?

So often the engineer, or his mate, on the other side of the cab, are kept in suspense as to the intention of the motorist—whether the person handling a car is aware of the approach of the train, and if he or she intends to stop the machine at a safe distance from the danger line.

One of the worst types, an experienced railway man tells us, is the motorist, travelling at a high rate of speed or at a lively clip, who does not give any indication that he proposes to slow up until he is dangerously close to the crossing, depending too much upon his brakes. More insane even is the driver who takes the chance of rushing across in front of the train.

Railway engineers and firemen urge that, if motorists of the kind mentioned, and others, none too cautious, have no regard for their own safety and that of others with them, then "have a heart" for the nerves of those operating trains.

Many Lose Deposits

Seventy-Nine Candidates In Federal Elections Forfeit $200 For Failing To Poll Sufficient Votes

In the general elections of July 28, a total of 79 candidates lost their deposits, that is to say, they failed to poll one half of the votes given to the successful candidate in their constituencies. The largest number was in Ontario, where 23 aspirants forfeited the $200.00 deposited by them on nomination day. Quebec came next with 20. Manitoba and Saskatchewan had 13 each, British Columbia and Alberta had each four, while Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each had one. Prince Edward Island was the only province in which no candidate lost his deposit.

City Vacationist—Mr. Dribbel, I'd like you to meet my fiancee, Mr. Jones.

Country Postmaster—Pleased to meet you, Mr. Jones. You certainly write a mean love-letter, by heck!

HEADACHES

Needless pains like headaches are quickly relieved by Aspirin tablets as millions of people know. And no matter how suddenly a headache may come upon you, you can always be prepared. Carry the pocket tin of Aspirin tablets with you. Keep the larger size at home. Read the proven directions for pain, headaches, neuralgia, etc.

BAYER



Don't Let Foods Stale

Foods that ordinarily stale quickly will stay fresh and tempting a surprisingly long time if you cover them with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper.

Your grocer, druggist or stationer has Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For those who prefer a lighter paper put up in sheet form ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs.

Appleford Paper Products LIMITED

HAMILTON ONT.

Western Representatives:

HUNTER-MARTIN & CO., REGINA, SASK.

Heavy Short Selling Of Wheat On Chicago Market By Russia

Washington, D.C.—Secretary Hyde made public a telegram to the president of the Chicago Board of Trade, saying that an inquiry has revealed beyond all question of doubt the heavy short selling of wheat upon the Chicago market by the Russian government.

The text of the secretary's telegram follows:

"An inquiry was undertaken by the Department of Agriculture in consequence of certain rumors. This inquiry revealed beyond all question of doubt the heavy short selling of wheat upon the Chicago market by the Russian Government.

"There can be no question that this selling has contributed to the fall in the price of wheat and to the injury of American farmers now engaged in their intensive marketing season.

"Obviously, it would be impossible for Soviet Russia to deliver grain in Chicago over our tariff of 42 cents a bushel. I should be glad to know from you what provision your exchange has made or can make for the protection of our American farmers from such activities."

Secretary Hyde said the telegram was based upon the admission of the all-Russian Textile Syndicate, of New York, that it had sold 5,000,000 bushels of wheat short upon the Chicago market. This syndicate, he continued, is a subsidiary of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the Russian commercial organization in this country.

The investigation, which was inspired by newspaper articles and rumors, was made by Dr. J. T. Dubel, administrator of the Grain Futures Act.

Hope was expressed by Hyde that the grain exchange would make regulations "guaranteeing a fair price for the American crop."

Pending advice from the Chicago Board of Trade official, the secretary declined to comment upon what action would be taken

Wheat Grades High

Good Yields and High Quality Of Wheat In Alberta

Edmonton, Alberta.—Practically 27 per cent. of Alberta's wheat this year will grade No. 1, 44.5 per cent., No. 2, and 24.8 per cent. No. 3, according to information gathered by one of the largest grain companies operating in the province.

With not more than 10 per cent. of the wheat threshed and threshing operations delayed by bad weather conditions, accurate estimates as to the average yields are out of the question.

"Yields will be all the way from 20 to 50 bushels per acre," one grain man said. In the Edmonton district, the yield should be about 25 bushels to the acre, with the majority of the grain grading No. 2; in the south, the fields are patchy, although there is a high percentage of No. 1 in the north, yields are heavier and the predominating grade will be number 2.

The highest yield so far reported is that of an 18 and a half acre field on the farm of J. A. Hood, at Gibbons; from this field, 8,000 bushels of wheat, grading No. 2, has been threshed.

Canada Has Retired From League Council

Not Eligible For Re-Election For Next Three Years

Geneva, Switzerland.—The Irish Free State replaced the Dominion of Canada as a member of the council of the League of Nations. There were three retiring members of the council, namely, Cuba, Canada and Finland, and Guatemala, Norway and the Irish Free State were chosen to fill the vacancies.

Canada will not be eligible for re-election to the council until three years have expired.

Program Includes Naval Review

London, England.—The prime ministers of the Dominions and their accompanying ministers will be given an opportunity while here at the Imperial Conference to see the serried might of Britain's navy. They will be privileged Oct. 1, to enjoy a six-hour inspection of the Atlantic fleet from the deck of a battleship.

Declines Nomination

London, England. — Miss Ishbel MacDonald, daughter of the British Labor Prime Minister, has declined an invitation to become a parliamentary candidate for Moray and Nairn. This constituency embraces Lossiemouth, her Scottish ancestral home, where her father consequently has a vote.

Executions In Russia

Moscow, Russia. — Eight persons accused of counter-revolutionary activity, including two priests, were shot recently in Leningrad and in white Russia. The Soviet secret police announced that they had been convicted on charges of hoarding silver and gold coins, and of carrying on anti-Soviet propaganda.

W. N. U. 1856

Aid To War Veterans

In This Connection, Canada Takes Second Place To No Nation In the World

Winnipeg, Man.—In aiding her great war veterans, Canada took second place to no nation in the world, Col. W. C. H. Wood, president of the Army and Navy Veterans in Canada, asserted in an address to assembled delegates at the association's annual convention here. Banded together as they were in Canada, veterans had every chance of receiving generous treatment from the Dominion Government. Trend of legislation, Col. Wood added, seemed favorable to the returned man.

Referring to the world-wide movement for peace, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Wells, of Winnipeg, speaking at memorial services this afternoon, expressed the hope that the memory of those who sacrificed their lives in the war would not fade. Dead heroes of the conflict might be forgotten, he thought, in the driving endeavor to remove all traces of war.

Heavy Grain Shipments

1,771,000 Bushels Of Grain Loaded In One Day On C.P.R. Lines

Winnipeg Man.—From farm granaries east, west, north and south, over the net work of Canadian Pacific western lines on Tuesday, September 16, there poured into freight cars 1,771,000 bushels of grain for transit, an increase of nearly 200,000 bushels over the previous day, Manitoba district showing the greatest advance for that period. The report from J. G. Sutherland, superintendent of transportation, shows 1,079 cars inspected and 891 cars loaded.

Fine weather has facilitated the movement of grain with a consequent increase in storage in country elevators, at the head of the lakes and at the Pacific Coast.

Totals for the day indicate that marketing took 404,000 bushels from Manitoba; 609,000 from Saskatchewan, and 758,000 from Alberta.

Banks In Manitoba Will Assist Farmers

Are Acting On Suggestions Made By Premier Bracken

Winnipeg, Man.—Banks in Canada have already put into effect, to a considerable extent, suggestions made by Premier John Bracken for relief of farmers oppressed by adverse conditions now existing in the grain market. This is the statement of Premier Bracken. Representatives of the banks and of the Manitoba Government held a conference at the Legislative Building.

The Premier stated that the parley was held for the purposes of developing the market for the province's barley crop, improving the market for livestock and lessening, if possible, the number of workmen leaving the farms for the cities, where they might add to the ranks of the unemployed.

Pan-American Air Congress Is Planned

To Be Held In Montevideo, Uruguay, Next February

Washington, D.C.—The first Pan-American Air Congress is to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in February, 1931, according to information just released by the Aeronautics Trade Division of the United States Department of Commerce.

It is expected that nations of both Americas will exhibit aircraft at the congress, and much valuable information on aircraft construction is expected to be interchanged.

The Salon Exposition will run from February 1 to 20, and will include displays of planes, motors, equipment, materials, armament and aerial transportation. Military, transport and sport 'plane display will be arranged.

French Wheat Crops Poor

Should Estimate Be Correct Imports Will Be Heavy

New York.—The New York Times publishes the following special cable from Paris:

"The wheat crop in France this season will be so poor as to constitute a disaster, according to estimates made by Delphin Destombe, statistician of the Bourse de Commerce, who places the total crop at 56,500,000 quintals. Should this estimate prove accurate, France will be obliged to import 20,000,000 quintals to supply her needs.

Atlantic Flight Cancelled

Roosevelt Field, N.Y. — The proposed flight of Errol Boyd and Lieutenant Harry Connor to England has been cancelled, according to a cablegram received here from Charles A. Levine, owner of the trans-Atlantic plane "Columbia," in which the flight was to have been made.

MANITOBA ASKS FOR $2,000,000 TO PROVIDE WORK

Winnipeg, Man.—Two million dollars for Manitoba. This will be the plea of Premier John Bracken when he journeys to Ottawa next week to ask for his province a share in the $20,000,000 voted in the House of Commons for relief of unemployment in Canada. The Premier announced his "quota" with representatives of 60 urban, suburban and rural municipalities.

The session at the legislative building was the second of a series of four meetings to be held within a week. Premier Bracken conferred with representatives of the banks asking and receiving assurance of every effort to assist farmers worried by low livestock and grain values.

The selection of the undertakings which the Dominion would be asked to construct was a matter solely for the provincial government, declared Mr. Bracken. The cabinet will make its decision before he leaves for Ottawa. Completion of the Mafeking cut-off on the Canadian National Railway to The Pas and development of the Riding Mountain National Park will be requested, the premier mentioned.

During the six-hour discussion, it was stated that the unemployment situation in Manitoba was more grave than in most of the other provinces. Bridge and subway programs were pressed for by delegates from Winnipeg and St. Boniface. All projects would be given consideration in the government's proposal to the Dominion, the premier promised.

Winnipeg and the suburbs have difficulties which must be met separately from those of the rural delegates, the premier mentioned. In view of this fact, he announced that he will hold two sub-conferences before he leaves for the east. He will meet suburban and urban delegates and will confer with the executive of the municipal union on the agricultural situation.

At the opening of the conference, Premier Bracken stated that the government was prepared to increase its unemployment relief contribution from one-quarter to one-third of the project-costs, to parallel the one-third offered by the Dominion; to pay one-third—and possibly one-half—of the excess cost of winter unemployment relief work; and to pay 50 per cent. of interest charges on capital cost of work prematurely undertaken.

It was revealed that the city of Winnipeg has prepared a program of subway and bridge construction costing approximately $7,000,000, which it would submit to the Dominion Government as part of the plan to relieve the jobless, providing the provincial administration would bear its share in construction costs.

Train Crash Proves Fatal

Brakeman Killed When Grain Trains Collide Near Sioux Lookout

Sioux Lookout.—One trainman was killed and another injured when two Canadian National Railway grain trains, en route to the Head of the Lakes, collided in the McIntosh yards, 80 miles east of here.

Leslie White, a brakeman, was instantly killed when struck by grain car trucks, which were hurled through the air, while Joseph Hunter, another brakeman, suffered a broken leg. Grain cars were piled up along the right-of-way and one of the engines was thrown clear of the tracks.

Canadian Aviator Fined

Ottawa, Ont. — Central Alberta Airways of Alberta, is seeking government aid in having a fine remitted from Washington imposed on Milton R. Ontoby, of Innisfail, who after reporting to the Minot, N.D., police chief, was assessed $500 for not reporting to a regularly appointed official of United States. Ontoby was flying to Sioux City.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan has an intensive good roads campaign.

ACROSS CANADA BY AUTO



Vernon Dynes, who in company with Dick Merry, both of Oakville, Ont., have set out in an attempt to cross the continent in record time by automobile.

British Cattle Men Alarmed

Canada Applies For Extension Of Quality Mark On Meat

London, England.—Canada's plan to make a mass attack on the British meat market and her official application for an extension of the national mark—the quality sign now reserved for home meat—to cattle exported from the Dominion ready for killing in Britain, is causing alarm among English and Scottish cattle farmers, according to the Daily Herald.

The seriousness of the situation is receiving the consideration of the National Farmers' Union. The national mark for beef has caused British housewives to insist upon British meat and has resulted in a higher standard of quality. Old Country farmers have been forced to produce a higher grade of cattle and they have benefitted substantially by the national mark privilege.

It is understood that the Canadian demand for the privilege of using this mark is based upon the fact that Irish cattle are already included, and the dealers who receive Canadian cattle are anxious for it to be extended to them.

The Daily Herald regards the Canadian attack on the British meat market as a blow to Lord Beaverbrook because it disproves his argument to British farmers that imports from Canada will not affect them.

Ontario By-Elections

Elections Will Be Held In Nine Constituencies On October 29

Toronto, Ont.—By-elections will be held in nine Ontario Legislature constituencies on October 29, following nominations October 18, it was announced recently, following a meeting of the provincial cabinet. These by-elections are necessitated by vacancies caused by the death or resignation of members and the changes made recently in the administration.

The constituencies affected are Waterloo South, Nipissing, Lanark South, Perth South, Algoma, Peel, York South, Brantford and Renfrew North.

Arctic Winter Sets In

Natives Preparing For Long Siege In Land Of Midnight Sun

Point Barrow, Alaska.—Two inches of snowfall and dropping off in temperature brought the first touch of winter. Ponds and lagoons are frozen, the ice pack is gradually closing up all the open water in the Arctic ocean.

The Hudson's Bay steamer "Baychimo," the last boat south for the year, left on the 11th. The natives are preparing for the long siege of the Arctic winter.

Australian Flyer Killed

Sydney, N.S.W.—David Smith, one of the Australian airmen who made an unsuccessful attempt to fly to England in April, was killed when his machine hurtled earthward after his engine failed at an altitude of 150 feet. Smith jumped or fell into a garden and was picked up dead.

May Stop Importation Of Russian Goods

Tariff Action Against Soviet Country Held Likely

Ottawa, Ont.—Importation of goods into Canada from Russia, believed to apply particularly to coal, may be stopped by order-in-council if an amendment to the Customs Act introduced in the House of Commons by Premier Bennett becomes law. The government proposed the insertion of a new section in the Act which will empower the governor-in-council to prohibit the importation of any goods from any country not a party to the Treaty of Versailles.

That the government had Russia in mind in framing the section was indicated by the premier in the House, later, although he did not mention that country. He said there had been much discussion in the country about imports from "certain countries where the whole population is engaged in the production of goods under the direction of the government."

Russia is not a party to the Treaty of Versailles under which certain obligations are imposed on governments to see that hours of labor and rates of wages conform to a certain standard.

Wins Fourth Race

United States Yacht "Enterprise" Succeeds In Capturing Cup

U.S.S. Kane, Off America's-Course.—The United States sloop "Enterprise" completed a successful defense of the historic America's Cup, when she won the fourth straight race and the international series, four victories to none.

The white-hulled United States sloop finished the 30-mile triangular course at 1.50.05, making the run in three hours, ten minutes and five seconds.

It was the 37th time a United States boat had beaten the successive British challengers in the 79 years during which the cup had been in competition.

BILL TO AMEND THE CUSTOMS ACT PASSES HOUSE

Ottawa, Ont.—The bill to amend the Customs Act in respect to dumping received third reading in the Commons, after a lengthy debate. It went on to the Senate. The bill extends penalties to imported manufactured goods as well as imported natural products dumped into Canada, and makes the wholesalers' and jobbers' prices in the country of origin the basis for deciding whether they are fair, instead of the manufacturers' prices.

The bill met with a great deal of opposition on the ground that it gave the Minister of National Revenue wide powers in regard to tariff impositions. Final protests were made by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Winnipeg North Centre), E. J. Young (Liberal, Weyburn), and John Vallance (Liberal, North Battleford). Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, was piloting the bill through the House, and defended the measure.

Mr. Woodsworth, in resuming the debate, protested against what he believed to be an attempt upon the part of the government to "rush through the House" a measure that should be carefully studied both by the House and by the public before it was dealt with. There should be time given to the public for an expression of opinion on such a "reactionary measure."

The prime minister had stated that he would remain in Canada rather than go to the Imperial Conference, if the present session was not ended in time to enable him to attend. It might be possible, said Mr. Woodsworth, that the Imperial Conference could get along without Mr. Bennett.

He did not agree with those who thought that the people "should take their medicine," for once this legislation was on the statute books it would be difficult to get it off again. The government was violating the right of parliament to protest against taxation.

The legislation before the House was intended to prevent a decline of commodity prices, said Mr. Young. The whole trouble with the country at present was that prices of other commodities had not declined along with farm products. This had reduced the purchasing power of the farmers and the only way to restore prosperity was to increase purchasing power. This could not be done unless commodity prices came down for there was no way of increasing farm prices.

Mr. Vallance declared the government's proposals regarding tariff affected every industry but one, agriculture. The farmers, he said, had to be content with promises.

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, in a brief statement before the close of the debate, said the principle of the bill had been approved by parliament in 1922 and not until today had any protests been made. He believed it was necessary to the government's program to deal with the unemployment situation.

The bill was then given third reading.

Senate Ratifies The Government Bill To Establish Relief Fund

Ottawa, Ont.—Without a division the Senate ratified the government bill to establish a fund of $20,000,000 for unemployment relief. Senator James Murdock, former Minister of Labor for Canada, introduced an amendment calling for the payment of fair wages and the imposition of the eight-hour day on all construction programs initiated under the scheme, but he withdrew it without a vote being taken. In its effect, the amendment was similar to the one proposed in the Commons by J. S. Woodsworth (Labor, Winnipeg North Centre), and which was defeated.

From consideration of that measure, the Senate turned to the government bill to amend the provisions of the Customs Act relating to dumping regulations. This would give to the cabinet the power to fix fair market values for duty purposes on any commodity which was being imported into Canada to the detriment of producers of similar goods in this country.

The second day of debate on the government's tariff proposals brought from the ranks of the United Farmer and Labor members, in the House of Commons, an amendment to the Liberal amendment moved by Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, opposition leader.

"If there is one striking fact with regard to the budget which is now proposed, it is that there is no provision whatever that offers in any way, assistance to agriculture in western Canada," asserted E. J. Garland, United Farmer member for Bow River, who moved the sub-amendment.

His motion expressed doubt that the government possessed any adequate means for ensuring that prices to the Canadian consumer would not be increased as result of the new tariff. It voiced regret that no provision had been made for safeguarding the standards of labor. It declared that the government proposals, "Do not constitute a permanent or general cure of unemployment," and "will not enable us to secure markets for our agricultural products." Finally, it set forth the view that the solution of the problem lay in the adoption of co-operative principles in production and distribution and by the public control of credit."

J. S. Woodsworth, Labor member for Winnipeg North Centre, was the seconder of the sub-amendment.

"The tariff proposals of the government provided for the regulation of trade in the interest of big business," Mr. Woodsworth said. He asserted that the farmer received only two cents out of the 12 paid for a loaf of bread, and suggested that an investigation be made into food costs in Canada."

Forestry Patrol

Provinces Suggest That Federal Government Should Continue To Carry On This Work

Edmonton. — Inter-provincial arrangements with the Federal Department of National Defence are in process for the continuance and operation of the aeroplane service in connection with forestry work. While the forests will hereafter be under provincial ownership and control it is felt that the operation of air services will be a difficult and costly matter for the provinces to undertake, and it is therefore hoped that they will be continued as part of the federal function.

Premier Brownlee says that Alberta is joining with Saskatchewan and Manitoba in negotiations to this effect. The importance of aerial work in forestry protection and surveys is recognized, he says, and arrangements for carrying it on as effectively as possible are being sought.

Japan Accepts Naval Treaty

Approved By Committee Without Any Conditions Attached

New York.—A Tokio despatch to the New York Times said that a special committee which had been named to investigate the London naval treaty, decided to recommend its unconditional acceptance.

The decision of the committee to approve the pact without attaching any rider came as a complete surprise and marked a decisive victory for the Hamaguchi government.

Good Roads Association

Officers Are Elected At Annual Meeting Held In Quebec

Quebec, Que.—Hon. J. E. Perrault, Minister of Highways and Mines, of the province of Quebec, was unanimously chosen as the next president of the Canadian Good Roads Association at the annual meeting here.

Hon. N. S. Lougheed, Minister of Public Works of British Columbia, is first vice-president; Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways of Saskatchewan, second vice-president; and Hon. W. R. Hibbs, Minister of Public Works of Newfoundland, third vice-president.

George McNamee, of Montreal, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, while 19 directors from all sections of Canada were also chosen.

Bootlegging Of Grain

Manitoba Wheat Pool Takes Measures To Stop Practice

Winnipeg, Man.—Active campaign against the "bootlegging" of grain by members of the Manitoba Wheat Pool continues, and now nearly four score actions are pending in the courts.

This week Pool officials have secured 13 interim injunctions against members who are alleged to have sold their grain to non-pool buyers. The Pool is claiming damages for non-delivery of the crop of its members, and at the same time is asking injunctions to prevent further "bootlegging."

Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes Strongly In Favor Of Inter-Empire Trade

Ottawa, Ont.—"I feel confident from the little conversations I have had here in Ottawa that we will be able to get together in matters of trade to the mutual advantage of New Zealand and Canada," declared the Rt. Hon. G. W. Forbes, prime minister of New Zealand, addressing the Canadian Club here. "However, there can be no one-sided agreement."

The address of the New Zealand statesman traversed the fields of inter-imperial trade with special emphasis on New Zealand butter New Zealand, he said whimsically, had secured a great deal of advertising throughout Canada in the matter of butter, and for that inexpensive publicity he was duly grateful. He realized that New Zealand was supplying a particularly fine article of food, but had not suspected that it contained such political qualities.

Mr. Forbes outlined the supervision exercised by the New Zealand government in the matter of manufacturing this produce, and the co-operative system of collection and sale. His country expended a great deal of money on agriculture, which was the primary industry of New Zealand. The farmers paid great attention to pasture and top-dressing. Australia and New Zealand had bought out an Anglo-German phosphate company operating in the Mandwed Island of Naru. The result was a steady supply of phosphates for the New eZaland stockmen.

Unemployment was also a problem in New Zealand, the result of a world-wide depression; it affected that dominion to some extent, but a measure had been adopted at the last session of parliament providing for a direct tax on every male worker. It was not a question between manufacturer and employee, but one for the community at large, one between those who had work and those who had not. It was therefore fair, contended Mr. Forbes, that the people provided with work should furnish a fund for those who were not so provided. A million pounds a year would be raised from this fund, and out of it would be granted loans to farmers and the like. The problem as it affected New Zealand was not an industrial one but social.

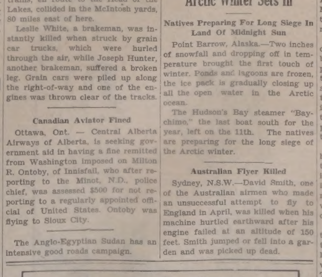
Touching on the Imperial Conference, the prime minister said that New Zealand looked on this as an assembly of the very greatest importance.

New Zealand, he said, was intensely British—98 per cent. of its population was of British origin. The people entertained a great respect and affection for the Old Land, and anything that could be done to assist the Mother Country would cheerfully be done by New Zealand.

The more that could be done to bring the dominions and the Motherland closer was all to the good, continued Mr. Forbes. He recognized that the claims of one's own people must be attended to first, but after that there was the broad question of co-operation with the other dominions of the empire. The big task was to get down to a working basis and, the interests of the dominions having been seen to, ascertain what mutual agreements could be made to the benefit of the empire as a whole. In New Zealand a great deal was expected from the conference.

Present at the luncheon were Hon. R. B. Bennett, prime minister, and Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the opposition.

Game to the Finish!



When the talk is of game fish, the above picture of a typical Great Northern Pike, hooked at French River, Ontario, speaks for itself. Visitors and sportsmen from the four corners of the earth pour into French River Bungalow Camp each summer, over Canadian Pacific Railway lines, to holiday, golf, fish, swim and canoe under the guidance of Jack Strathdee, camp manager, who delights in showing neophytes where and how to land the big fellows. The above is a fair specimen of what luck may be expected. Game fish? Just wait till you play one!

Prepare For 1931 Census

Much Useful Information To Be Gathered When Work Is Under Way

One of the first duties to which the Hon. H. H. Stevens will give his attention is the settling of the plans and arrangements for the 1931 census. The takinng of the census is one of the most extensive acts carried out in any country, and although the actual count will not be made until June 1 next, preparations are fully under way.

The more important matters calling for decision are the general lines which the census will follow, settling once and for all some of the most important measurements by which the national business must be transacted for another ten years. In Canada the decennial census is broadly limited to two great subjects (1), population, and (2) agriculture. For industry and many other subjects the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has now satisfactory machinery distinct from the census.

On the subject of population, a number of useful questions will probably be asked. It has already been determined to include among these certain questions which will permit a scientific study to be made of the whole problem of seasonal and periodic unemployment in Canada. This is a new departure, though the recent United States census affords a precedent, and its results will undoubtedly be of permanent value. Another new feature is the collecting of a list of trading establishments of all descriptions which will subsequently be used as basis for a thorough investigation into internal trading activities in Canada.

It is hoped also to make a beginning through the population census of certain social problems, notably those connected with charitable, correctional and other institutions.

In the case of agriculture, the schedule will be much more complete than ever before. On these and various other aspects announcement may be expected from the minister from time to time as decisions are reached. All such preparations will virtually have to be completed during the early autumn, in order to clear the way for the large amount of field organization and preparatory work necessary before the huge machine required to take the census is made ready for operation.

The latter will require a staff of probably not less than 15,000 enumerators, commissioners, must reach reach every nook and corner of the country.

Spurs To Achievement

People Who Are Handicapped Often Prove Most Successful

Deaf persons have a compensating keenness of eye, and most of them are accomplished lip readers. One movie audience was startled by a deaf man who broke into a great guffaw at the most tragic moment of an exciting film. He had lip-read the remark of the star who played the hero role, and the remark was not at all in keeping with the scene.

Handicaps are only relative things. Blindness produced a Milton, the loss of legs a Henley, consumption a Stevenson, eye-strain a Nietzsches Edition, the creator of the phonograph is partly deaf. The majority of men are colorblind. Each being has some minor flaw in his make-up.

But no individual should let physical things stop him. It makes human beings better fighters if they are not perfect physical specimens. Such can say with the hopeless cripple, Henley: "In the fell clutch of circumstance, I have not winced nor cried aloud."

Handicaps often are spurs to achievement.

Saskatchewan Pen Leading

A four per cent. increase over the same period of last year is reported for the 38th week of the 11th Canadian egg laying contest at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa. The pen of barred rocks owned by Mrs. W. J. Thompson, of Saskatchewan, which have led the contest from the ouset, improved their position to a lead of 51.4 points ahead of the nearest ocmpetitor.

Creditor: "Why, I sent you my bill a month ago."

Editor: "Yes, but you wrote across the back of it: 'Please call and settle.' We make it a rule to pay no attention to manuscripts written on both sides."

"Haven't you and Jack been engaged long enough to get married?"

"Too long. He hasn't a penny left."



"And you have the cheek to open the letters?"

"Well, do you expect me to go up six storeys if there's only nonsense in the letter?"—Buen Humor, Madrid.

W. N. U. 1856

Valuable Western Tree

Douglas Fir Of British Columbia Produces One Of Canada's Most Important Woods

The Douglas fir at present produces one of Canada's most important woods. It is a western tree, and in Canada is confined to British Columbia and the eastern slopes of the Rocky mountains in Alberta. Although restricted to a narrow geographical range, it ranks sixth in the estimated amount of standing timber of merchantable size in this country, and its wood has found a wider range of foreign markets than any other native species.

Tests made by the Forest Products Laboratories of the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, show the Douglas fir to be one of the strongest and stiffest of Canadian woods. For this reason, and because it occurs in large sizes, it is our leading structural timber. It attains a larger size than any other tree in Canada. Not infrequently trees of a height of 250 feet and a diameter of 10 feet have been found. Trees scaling over 75,000 feet board measure are sometimes cut.

There are few timbers in the world which serve as many wood-using industries as does this species. It is used extensively for the construction of bridges, wharves, and factories where timbers must be strong enough to resist the application of sudden, heavy loads. Its ability to withstand sudden strains makes it much in demand for beams, ship-knees, keels, decking, masts, spars, and planking in ship construction, while its hardness and resistance to abrasion increase its value as material for flooring, especially when cut edge-grained. When creosoted, the wood blocks provide a long-wearing pavement for roadways.

The grain of Douglas fir is pleasing and rotary-cut veneer possesses a particularly beautiful figure. For this reason, and because the wood can be smoothly finished and takes stain, varnish, and paint with ease, it is much sought for interior finish, panelling, and cabinet work. Its comparative lightness combined with its strength make it a valuable wood in the manufacture of agricultural implements. Douglas fir is fairly durable and therefore suitable for telephone poles, fence material, and railroad ties.

Although botanically there is only one species of Douglas fir, there are some marked differences in size and general qualities of the trees growing in the mountains of inland British Columbia as compared with those found in the moister climate of the Coast region. The Coast tree reaches a larger size and is more rapid in growth.

Practically pure stands of Douglas fir are found but it also occurs in stands mixed with Western hemlock, Western red cedar, Sitka spruce and minor species. It thrives best on well-drained soil, and where the climate is moderate and not subject to extremes. Under favourable conditions, where the seed can reach mineral soil, it reproduces prolifically and there is no reason why Canada should not go on-indefinitely supplying the world's market with this valuable wood, provided cutting is wisely regulated so that young growth may be encouraged, and provided also that forest officials secure the full co-operation of the public in protecting it against fire.

Blind Boys Visit R-100

Four Given Treat When Airship Returned From Canada

A special piece of good fortune befell four boys from the School for Blind in London, England, when they were taken to Cardington to visit the airships R-100, which recently recently returned from a trip to Montreal, and the R-101.

It is difficult for blind people to form any conception of the size of airships and aeroplanes. The blind boys paced the length of ship and cabins and gondolas, and went into the cabins to examine them. They had all heard of the aluminum alloy of which the girders are made, and of their lightness and strength, and these they were allowed to feel and lift.

R-100, in one of the sheds, was floating, so that when the boys stepped on to the ladder to go up into a cabin they felt it sink slightly. They were then allowed to go into the observation tower and feel the controls.

Something To Puff Over

The train was pulling out of the platform. The old gentleman was just settling down comfortably. Suddenly the door burst open, and a young man tumbled into the carriage and seated himself, panting and puffing, opposite the old gentleman.

The latter looked on with obvious disapproval.

"You must be very unfit, young man," he said, after a while. "Why, when I was young I never panted and got out of breath like that after a run."

"Perhaps not," returned the other, regaining his breath a little. "But I missed this train at the last station."

Require Special Ink

Chemists have been forced to develop a new fountain pen ink for the mountain city of Bogota. At an altitude of a mile and a half, visitors have been annoyed to find the ink in their pens spills into their pockets. The atmosphere lacks sufficient pressure to keep the ink in the barrel.

Tribute To British Genius

U.S. Ambassador Dawes Speaks On Railway Development In Britain

Tribute to British genius for the benefits that accrued to the world as the result of the invention and the perfection of the steam locomotive was paid by United States Ambassador Charles G. Dawes, speaking at the opening of the centenary celebration of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

Dawes, who has had experience as a locomotive engineer, stressed the co-operation that has existed between British and American Railroads ever since Stephenson's famous "Rocket" convinced a sceptical world that engines could really run on wheels.

"The railroad gauge in the United States and Canada was set at an early date as the same as that in England — four feet eight and one-half inches—and this was largely because of the early importation of British locomotives into my country," Dawes said.

"In return we contributed something to the railway progress of this island. At an early date locomotives built at Philadelphia were coming over here in some quantity.

"George Washington, inventor of the air brake, received his first real encouragement in England. And I do not have to remind you of the name of Pullman, which you see everywhere upon the fine trains of Great Britain and Continental Europe."

Dawes said that although the locomotive was a British achievement, it had brought even greater benefit to other peoples than to the British themselves. He gave the development of the western United States as an instance.

A Real Danger

Oily Rags Often Cause Fire Says U.S. Chief

Life and property are endangered by oily rags left lying about in attics of homes or in corners of business offices, according to Fire Chief J. C. Toplin, Blackwell, Okla. His opinion was expressed before the convention of the International Fire Chiefs' Association, at Winnipeg. Spontaneous combustion will set them afire, he said.

"If they are not destroyed immediately after being used, oily rags should be placed in a can set up on legs or props of some kind so that the can will be kept from the floor and the air thus allowed to pass underneath," was the statement made in concurrence by G. W. Booth, chief engineer of the United States Board of Fire Underwriters.

Embargo On Cattle

An embargo on cattle, sheep and swine shipments from England to Canada has been placed following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Leeds, England. It was announced from the Dominion Department of Agriculture that an order had been signed cancelling all permits for the importation of cattle, sheep and swine from the Old Country, except those shipments already en route.

Level Crossing Accidents

Nothing Is Too Foolish For Crazy Motorist To Attempt

Something close to despair is experienced after reading the latest report of the Railway Commission on motor accidents at level crossings. From April 1 to July 31 the Canadian National reported 43 accidents at protected crossings. The Canadian Pacific, in a three-month period, reported 63 mishaps. The Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo lines reported eight. This is a total of 114 accidents, all at crossings protected either by gates, by bells, by signals, by flagmen or by all these safety devices. There is a type of motorist, apparently, who is determined to get across railway tracks regardless of anything else.

The record of the accidents is amazing. Of the total, 28 were caused by motorists driving into gates. In more than one instance they drove through both gates. One case is reported of a car ignoring the signal and running down the flagman. In another, the car, running at 50 miles an hour, ignored the lowered gates and bell-ringing, and crashed through. Another car ran through one gate and stalled on the track in front of a passenger train. The old, but astonishing story of cars running into trains standing on the crossings is repeated in several instances. Nothing is too foolish for motorists to attempt.

These accidents were not fatal, but it is obviously only fool's luck that saved most of the drivers. There seems to be no adequate reason why a driver who refuses to watch signals at level crossings should be permitted to continue to operate a car. His license should be taken away from him forthwith.—Manitoba Free Press.

Sight Was Magnified

Company Commander In No Condition To Give Advice

It was guest-night in the mess, and after the decanter had been circulating freely the company commander deigned to notice the newly-joined subaltern, who happened to be sitting next to him. "Now, my lad," he said, "I give you a spot of good advice. In this mess, keep your eyes on these two silver candlesticks, and when you see four you'll know it is time to have no more." "Thank you very much indeed, sir," said the subaltren, "but you'll excuse me . . . . there's only one candlestick."

Earns Its Keep

Alex Milne, a farmer of Mount Vernon, N.H., has a pet snake which earns its keep. Milne, handicapped by a leg injury and unable to reach down to remove grubs or worms that raise havoc with his farm, takes his snake each day to his rows of growing vegetables and it swallows the insects. When the day is over the snake goes off to its den nearby. Each morning it waits for Milne outside the kitchen door.

Intended For Compliment

Siamese Compared Queen Victoria To Majestic White Elephant

Probably no animal is regarded with greater respect anywhere than is the white elephant in Siam. When a young specimen of the national emblem is captured, a wide, straight path is cut through the jungle to the river, and the elephant's progress along this royal road is enlivened with acrobatic, musical and terspichorean entertainment.

A floating house, roofed with flowers, hung with curtains and carpeted with gold, awaits the pale pilgrim, and in this he is transported to Ayuthia, the ancient capital, where king and court greet him in gilded barges.

Since the Siamese feel so respectful toward their sacred animal, Queen Victoria herself could not well be offended at the description penned by an early Siamese ambassador, who wrote:

"One cannot but be struck by the aspect of the august Queen of England, or fail to observe that she must be of pure descent from a race of goodly and warlike kings and rulers of the earth, in that her eyes, complexion, and, above all, her bearing, are those of a beautiful and majestic white elephant."

Is Aid To Digestion

McGill University Professor Says Fish Skin Is Very Easily and Quickly Digested

At the Atlantic Biological Station, St. Andrews, N.B., Dr. Komarov, of McGill University, has just discovered that the skin of the haddock is very valuable as a a food in inciting the stomach secrete a copious digestive juice. It has been known that fish causes a greater secretion than does meat and this together with its tenderness makes fish a very easily and quickly digested food. Dr. Komarov now finds by his experiments that the skin of the fish causes about fifty per cent. more gastric juice to be secreted than does the flesh of the fish, and this holds for the broth made from these as well as from the skin and flesh when eaten directly. He has now to discover what substance there is which can be extracted from the skin as in broth to cause this big secretion.

It will be important for physicians to recommend to their patients that they should eat the skin of the fish as well as the flesh, when a full amount of gastric juice is to be assured and that they should avoid the skin when there is hypersecretion, that is when the stomach is already too active.

Honest Criticism

Millais, the painter of "Bubbles," once told this story at a Royal Academy banquet. Said he:

"I was engaged on a landscape in the country, when a rustic approached and stared at me and at the canvas. Then the rustic said:

"Ever tried yer hand at fertography?"

"No," I replied.

"It's quicker," urged the rustic, "and much more like!"

EVA A. TINGEY'S PARIS STYLES



LOVELINESS FOR TOWN OR RESORT

All Tingey models are created and sketched in Paris, and the patterns are made in New York.

Little daughter's pale pink batiste frock shows dainty stitching in pale blue in the tiniest of motifs which gives it French accent.

A row of machine stitching is run just near the edges of the scalloped collar. The pale blue thread is crocheted into the holes making a charming finish.

Dotted swiss, washing silks, linen, lawn and dimity are also suitable for this cute model that is so simple to make.

The Pattern No. 7223 may be obtained in sizes 4 to 8.

With the approach of autumn, it is always so useful to have a dress with some sort of jacket to complete it. There are so many occasions where just a dress—especially in town — seems a trifle inadequate.

Today's model is very smart in tweed printed silk crepe that is very voguish for fall.

The plaited flounce frill of the skirt is extremely youthful and gives it a more tailored finish.

Lightweight tweed, crepe woolens, patterned wool jersey and canton crepe silk are delightful ideas for this jaunty semi-sports ensemble.

This Pattern No. 7212 may be obtained in sizes 14 to 20 and 34 to 40.

The sleeveless sports dress is one of the most popular and most becoming day fashions.

This one is as simple as A, B, C to make.

Raspberry pink washable flat crepe is the newest whim of Paris and decidedly charming in this model. The belt is caught over with a matching crystal ring.

Silk pique, chiffon prints, chiffon voile prints and crepe de chine also appropriate.

This Pattern No. 7221 may be obtained in sizes 14 to 20.

These patterns are ready for immediate delivery. They are hand cut.

Send 25 cents (in stamps or coin) to Fashion Bureau. Write carefully and plainly your name and full address, the number of the pattern and the size you want.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size ....

....

....

Name ....

Town ....

Modesty Of the British

People Do Not Take Enough Credit For Their Accomplishments

The official announcement of the safe return of the R-100 to England after its hazardous trip across the Atlantic contained this statement:

The R-100 did not make a record on the trip; it did not make such good time as the German Graf-Zeppelin, "which flew farther and at greater speed."

In this connection the Stratford Beacon-Herald says:

"We can very well imagine some places where nothing would have been said about that feature at all; all the stress and all the wordage would have been exhausted on what had been accomplished."

There is indeed something characteristically English about that abrupt official report of a most remarkable achievement. It typifies both Britain's attitude as a nation toward her own successes, as well as that of the average Britisher who wins renown in some sphere of activity—military, sport, science or finance. The English people, unlike those of any other nation, seem to prefer to magnify their own shortcomings and failures, and to think it is playing the game to give them the widest publicity. It is an admirable characteristic, when it is understood, but there is a great danger of it being overdone. During the early stages of the Great War the enemies of Great Britain in the United States capitalized this British habit of self-depreciation and so belittled the part Britain was playing in the conflict, that the effect was very far-reaching and has scarcely been adequately corrected in some quarters, even up to the present time. Becoming modesty is a great virtue, but if over exercised it sometimes develops a dangerous inferiority complex.

No Object In It

Bones Of Ancient Indians Should Be Left In Peace

Explorers have been digging around the shores of Georgian Bay, and claim to have found existence of Indian life that had a civilization all its own.

We imagine the Indians must have had a fairly good time.

No person ever honked a horn at them and made them jump.

They never had to stop, look and listen at a railway crossing.

Out in the country no one ever hollered "fore" at them.

They never had to take a handful of corn and a bite of dried bear meat and run for it when the whistle blew in the morning.

They never had to go to the telephone and find out that it was a wrong number.

No barber ever paused to remark it's getting a little thin on top."

The wives of the braves never played bridge.

So why does this restless age want to go digging up the bones of men who lived and died in peace?—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Did Not Despise Job

And Window Washer Eventually Became Manager Of Wanamaker's Store

A neat, rather prepossessing young man applied to John Wanamaker for a job a number of years ago, in Philadelphia, and when told that there was no job for him, said, "I am willing to do anything."

Thinking to get rid of him, Mr. Wanamaker said, "The only job I have is a job of washing windows." "I will take it," said the young man. He washed those windows as they never had been washed. In time he became manager of the great store.

When this manager died, after twenty-five years of splendid service, Mr. Wanamaker said: "I am willing to pay as high as one hundred thousand dollars a year for a manager who can fill the place of the one I lost."

Has Praise For Canadians

Visitor From Old Country Speaks Highly Of Canadian People

"The Canadians are among the finest people on earth," said J. E. Handson on his return to England after having conducted a party of public school boys on a tour through Canada.

"Several of the lads have decided to emigrate to the Dominion after they have finished school," added Mr. Handson.

The boys themselves, members of the officers training corps, were enthusiastic over the hospitality extended to them in Canada.

Trees On the Prairies

The number of settlers visited last year by the inspectors of tree plantations was 13,012, of whom 1,524 were in Manitoba, 7,771 in Saskatchewan, and 3,717 in Alberta. The total number of trees distributed by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, since the inauguration of the scheme, in 1901, is 110,763,076; of these 1,783,181 were conifers and the remainder broad-leaved.

Pick—"So your brother tried to get a government job. What is he doing now?"

Wisk—"Nothing. He got the job."

A German professor has evolved a method of obtaining sugar for feeding animals, from waste wool.

Canada As Trading Nation

Greatest Advantage Over U.S. Is In Overseas Commerce, Says Dean Brock

Canada's greatest advantage over the United States in foreign trade is the attitude of mind of its citizens to overseas commerce, an outlook engendered by the British precept, "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." This was the keynote of an address by Dean R. W. Brock, of the University of British Columbia, before the annual meeting of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association at Vancouver.

The termini of Canadian transportation systems are not in Vancouver and Halifax, Dean Brock said. "They are in the ports of Europe and the Orient."

The speaker enumerated factors which must be considered in estimating what population a country could support, and chief among these, he said, was the character of the people.

"Sometimes I think that it would be far better if we heard less about our great resources and more about the brains, energy and intelligence of our people," he said.

Stating that the white race thrives best in the temperate zone, the speaker said Canada's position was that of a great rich land lying in the most desirable position between Atlantic and Pacific. Development of Canada as a great trading nation was inevitable; she would develop into a greater Britain, rather than a lesser United States.

Whitefish Supply Assured

Fry Distributed In Lakes Of the Prairie Provinces

Disttribution of whitefish fry from Prarie Province hatcheries of the Fish Culture division of the Dominion Department of Fisheries for the 1930 season has been more than 28 per cent. larger than the 1929 output, or a total of 217,114,000. The fry have been distributed, in the free-swimming stage, in the waters of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, thus increasing the future supplies of whitefish in these provinces.

Whitefish eggs are handled at four western hatcheries: Gull Harbor, Manitoba; Winnipegosis, Manitoba; Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan; and Lesser Slave Lake, Alberta. The largest distribution this season was from the Lesser Slave hatchery, 70,671,000 fry. From the Winnipegosis plant, 66,733,000 fry were distributed; from Gull Harbor, 65,100,000, and from Fort Qu'Appelle, 14,610,000.

The Gull Lake hatchery also handles pickerel and during the season just past, 8,274,000 pickerel fry from this establishment were placed in waters in various parts of Manitoba. At the Swan Creek hatchery, on Lake Manitoba, pickerel operations are on a much bigger scale than at Gull Harbor, and 98,940,000 fry have been produced there this year and successfully distributed.

Greenland Route Best

Safest For Air Travel From England To America

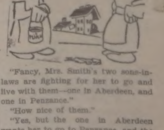
The youthful enthusiasts of the British Arctic Air Route Expedition are not alone in their belief that the clue to air communication between Europe and America is to be found in Greenland. Many Arctic explorers have stated their confidence in the eventual development of the direct air route from England to America and on to the Far East, while the experiences of trans-Atlantic flyers, not excepting those of Major Kingsford-Smith, prove how dangerous the long ocean hop will always be because of fog off the North American coast.

Idaho Farmers Will Visit Show

Exhibits of alfalfa, red clover and beans may be looked for from Jerome County, Idaho, according to the County Extension Agent of the State College of Agriculture. He states there is keen interest in the World's Grain Exhibition among the growers in that county and even at this early date, many farmers are contemplating making the trip to Regina at the time of the World's Grain Exhibition by automobile.

Country Cousin (in town)—Out in the country we have to treat the maids and other help like members of the family.

City Cousin: Goodness! Really? Here we have to treat them with great respect!



"Fancy, Mrs. Smith's two sons-in-laws are fighting for her to go and live with them—one in Aberdeen, and one in Penzance."

"How nice of them."

"Yes, but the one in Aberdeen wants her to go to Penzance, and the one in Penzance wants her to go to Aberdeen."—En Rolig Half Timma, Gotenburg.

Development Work Commences On Townsite Of Churchill, Western Canada's New Seaport

Development of the townsite at Churchill, Canada's newest seaport, on Hudson Bay, terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, is expected to start next spring. Churchill is about 1,000 miles from Winnipeg. The new line to the seaboard runs from Hudson Bay Junction on the Winnipeg-Prince Albert line of the Canadian National Railways, via The Pas, Manitoba. From Hudson Bay Junction to Churchill is 600 miles. The Hudson Bay Railway was built by the Canadian National Railways.

The entire townsite at Churchill is owned by the Province of Manitoba and it is to be developed along modern town planning lines. No property will be sold, but, instead there will be long term leases subject to reasonable revision at stated periods, such as every three or five years.

Engineers are now at Churchill working out plans for water works, water mains and sewerage lines. The town plan will specify locations of public buildings, schools, churches, railway station, hotels, business streets, residential section and recreation grounds. Adequate surveys will be made this year. A compact settlement is planned with the initial residential construction possibly in the form of apartment houses, heated by a central plant that would also furnish heat for business blocks and public buildings. Settlement will adhere to a carefully devised town planning scheme with proper safeguards made for future development and attention given to recreational facilities.

Many applications from those who wish to establish business houses of all descriptions at the new seaport are being received by the Manitoba Government. Three or four hotels and restaurants and a lumber yard will mark the initial construction at Churchill and work on these will probably start in October, when the survey will, it is expected, have been completed.

Canada Is Exporting Rabbits To Japan

British Columbia Agency Has Big Contract For Three Years

Angora rabbits raised and bred in British Columbia are finding a ready and lucrative market in Japan and large numbers of them are being shipped on almost every outgoing steamship for the Far East. One agency alone has a contract to supply a thousand rabbits a year for three years to the Japanese market.

In Japan they raise rabbits for wool and not for meat, it is explained by J. Kumaghaya, manager of the Consolidated Farmers Co-Operative Association, who has been supervising the shipments from British Columbia.

"We plan to furnish every farmer in Japan with at least five rabbits," said Mr. Kumakhaya. "We already have provided the machinery for handling the wool in all manufacturing stages."

The Japanese importers find that Canadian rabbits are superior to those raised in the Western United States, which were previously a source of supply. The cooler summers tend to produce hardier stock and better conditioned fur, and as a result Japan has turned to British Columbia for the foundation of its rabbit industry.

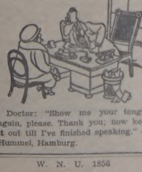
A Strange Epitaph

A strange epitaph has been discovered in Bolsover, that of a watchmaker buried nearly a century ago. It reads: "Here lies in a horizontal position the outside case of Thomas Hinde, clock and watchmaker, who departed this life, wound up in hope of being taken in hand by his Maker and being thoroughly cleaned, repaired and set going in the world to come, on the 15th of August, 1836.

The Famous Cariboo Trail

During the summer of 1929 the Geodetic Survey of Canada, Department of the Interior, carried a precise level line in British Columbia from Quesnel to Prince George, over the route of the Cariboo highway. This is the most northerly section of the renowned highway now open to motorists from Vancouver to Prince George.

"Leap year is so called because the earth goes around the sun for three years, but in the fourth it leaps over it!" wrote a very youthful student in an examination paper.



Doctor: "Show me your tongue again, please. Thank you; now keep it out till I've finished speaking." — Hummel, Hamburg.

W. N. U. 1856

Bringing Crop Up-To-Date

Dominion Cerealist Is Changing Grain Of Field Peas For Feed

Field crops, like styles, have to keep abreast of the times. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealist, is always on the lookout for something new and useful in the line of field crops for the Canadian farmer; sometimes he makes new crops, and frequently he brings them up-to-date—this is what he is doing with the humble pea. Peas are a crop possessing high protein feed values, but one which at the present time is difficult to handle, and often uneconomical because of loss due to break up in machine handling and the excessive cost of harvest labor. By changing the grain of the pea and making it stronger, Mr. Newman expects to produce a pea which, while retaining the desirable protein qualities of present varieties, will be strong enough to permit of harvesting with the use of the binder. In modernizing the pea the Dominion Cerealist is in fact changing a crop.

Low Wages Prolong Depression

Bad Policy To Reduce Salaries When Business Is Poor

"If Canada's business leaders will put their shoulders to the wheel with a real determination to make business better, good times will be back before we realize it," declared Wallace R. Campbell, president and treasurer of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, in an interview. "The surest way a business man can assist in prolonging a period of business depression is to reduce wages of his workers. To reduce wages when business falls off means to frighten the average wage-earner who is the foundation of the country's buying power."



(By Eva A. Tingey)



THE MODISH TOUCH

All Tingey models are created and sketched in Paris, and the patterns are made in New York.

So many delightful accessories to Fashion! So many delightful ways of using them!

This charming evening frock, gracious and lovely in every detail, favors the clips of strass, so smart just now. It has two. One worn on the shoulder to catch a beau — bow I mean, and the other at the waistline—also to catch a bow—and incidentally where a beau also might easily be caught, too!

The frock is very graceful carried out in satin—white being still popular, or pale shades of blue, green, peach, black, etc. Moire in brilliant red yellow or orange is a stunning medium. Very fluid chiffon velvet is also a lovely material for such a model. Rather shadow effect patterned lâme are seen here and there, too.

This pattern may be obtained in sizes 14 to 20 and 34 to 42. It is ready for immediate delivery. It is hand cut.

Send 25 cents (in stamps or coin) to Fashion Bureau. Write carefully and plainly your name and full address, the number of the pattern and the size you want.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Aye., Winnipeg

Pattern No............ Size ....

....

Name ....

....

Town ....

Painting the soles of shoes will preserve the leather very well.

Facts About Empire Marketing

Denmark Leads In Giving Attention To Quality Of Exports

Referring to the problem of Empire marketing of agricultural products, it was stated that the Empire Marketing Board in London, England, was doing excellent work. Denmark, be it noted, is probably the most highly organized agricultural country in tho world with respect to the marketing of its agricultural products. "One lesson which Canada must learn from her if we are to play a big part in the world's markets, is to meet in every possible detail their exacting demands. Denmark gives attention to every peculiarity of the markets she seeks to serve, which are chiefly in Britain, and nothing is permitted to go out of the country that is not of top notch quality. Danish agriculture is remarkable for this fact, for its uniformity of products of all kinds, and above all, for the marvellous system of marketing which has been built up, through Which the farmers are enabled to obtain returns fully ten per cent. higher than they otherwise would. Through an equally fine system of purchasing, the farmers are enabled to buy their supplies cheaper than otherwise would be the case. Canada has another lesson to learn and that is to take more account in the future of other wheat growing countries and their possible competition. We are so accustomed to think that because we export a vast amount of wheat, we are one of the biggest wheat producers. France and Germany both produce an immense amount of wheat, much of which came into competition with ours last year, and Russia is again rapidly getting back into production and will be a big factor soon in the world markets."

Silos For the West

Many Farmers Are Alive To the Advantage Of Using Them

The silo is a valuable means for storing feed for winter use or to supplement the pastures in spring and fall. By properly packing it, particularly at the edges, when filling, and by removing six inches per day, a succulent nutritious feed is available for all classes of stock at all seasons of the year, with very little waste.

Silage has certain laxative properties which keep the digestive organs of animals in good condition. Animals receiving some kind of succulent feed have keener appetites, softer and more pliable skins, and a more thrifty, more healthy appearance than those fed exclusively on dry rations.

Each year is marked by the erection of a few more silos in the prairie provinces, but unfortunately the number is not as large as is warranted by the success which attends their use. At the Dominion experimental station, Lacombe, Alberta, three general types of silos, the above-ground, the pit, and the trench, have been used for a number of years with such excellent results, that we have no hesitation in recommending them to anyone keeping a number of live stock.

Where Men Are Superfluous

Women Predominate In Business Of Benfleet, England

Women have the commerce situation is well in hand in the village of Benfleet, England, that there is some discussion that the "Ben" is much too masculine and the name should be changed to give it more of a feminine touch.

The best barber in town is Marie Nunn, who says any one can be a barber if possessed of a steady nerve and is a teetotaler. She boasts that she hasn't nicked a chin in twelve years.

Mrs. J. Keats doesn't promise that her work will be painless, but as the leading dentist she assures one that the job will be neatly and efficiently done.

Many men buy their Sunday clothes from Mrs. E. E. Good, known as "a woman man's outfitter."

There are also woman newspaper vendors, fruiterers and taxicab drivers. Mere man can find some consolation at the shop of the village smithy, who has a daughter capable of doing part of his work, but thus far has resisted this invasion.

The Subway Of Paris

The "Metro" of Paris like the "Tube" of London, and the "Subway" of New York City, grows in mileage and popularity from year to year. Last year it had 72 miles of operating lines and carried 850,000,000 passengers; next year it will have 90 miles, and doubtless a commensurately increased passenger traffic. Neither the New York subway, nor the London tube carries as many passengers per mile as the Paris Metro.

A Real Novice

A keen angler took his friend for a day's sport. The friend knew nothing of fishing but decided to try his luck.

After a long silence by the banks of a stream the novice said, "I say, how much do those little red things cost?"

"You mean the floats? Oh, they're cheap. Why?"

"I owe you for one. Mine's just sunk."

If you are not envied you haven't accomplished much.

Point Worth Considering

Why Many Motorists Feel Exempt From Ordinary Courtesy When Driving

A writer in the current issue of "The Nation" calls attention to a by-product of the automobile industry which ordinarily goes unmentioned,—the utter ruination of tempers and manners which the automobile seems to have brought to millions of good citizens. It is a point worth considering.

There seems to be something inherent in the mere act of driving an automobile that makes a man feel that he is exempt from all, or nearly all, of the common requirements of courtesy and human decency. It applies to nearly all of us, and in the last few years it has produced a set of road manners which would seem to justify the complaint that we are a nation of barbarians.

Yet we are not, ordinarily, nearly as bad as we seem to be. Most of us, in the common round of daily life, are fairly well-disposed people. We have a fair amount of courtesy, we are not overforward, we are quite willing to give the other fellow a break and to refrain from pushing ourselves to the front too blatantly.

Put one of us behind the wheel of an automobile, however, and what happens? Dr. Jekyll vanishes and Mr. Hyde comes tearing to the front, grinding his teeth, clenching his fists and muttering swear words. The mildest of men is transformed into a ruthless autocrat, demanding that all other motorists on the highway give way before him.

Really, it is actually amazing the way our dispositions change for the worse. We will put on an extra burst of speed to keep the other fellow from crossing ahead of us. With an hour in which to make a 15-minute drive, we will jockey for 10-second advantages as if the fate of the nation hung on our speed. If some luckless soul stalls his engine, runs out of gas, or encounters a mechanical defect that stops him in his tracks, do we offer to help him, or at least bestow our sympathy on him? Not much,—we yell at him, and toot our horns, and mutter in our hearts as if he were the most fiendish criminal of the ages.

To list all the ways in which we show our boorishness on the highways would take all day. You can doubtless make up your own list,—and if you do it carefully and honestly, the chances are you will be surprised at your own lack of manners. All of us display a surliness and a selfishness as drivers that we would never dream of displaying in any other field.

This is more than just a matter for melancholy regret. Automobiles are killing more than 30,000 people a year in North America, and a great many of these 30,000 would still be alive if it were not for this general habit of selfishness on the highway. In any safety campaign the restoration of simple, old-fashioned courtesy must be the first big step. Until we regain our manners our death toll will continue to be a scandal.—Vancouver Sun.

A Real Fish Story

This story from Portland, Oregon, may sound fishy.

Kenneth and John Fisher were arrested by Art Fish, deputy fish warden, charged with possessing unlawfully a truck load of fish.

Fish said Al Fishburn called his office to report the Fisher brothers' truck, loaded with fish, upset. Fish said the Fishers said they were fishermen, but Fish put the fish in cold storage until the court decided whether the fish the Fisher brothers possessed were their's or whether Fish could confiscate the Fisher brothers' fish.

Mexican Market For Seed Potatoes

Experimental work by the Mexican government along agricultural lines may open a market for Canadian seed potatoes, according to a report received by the Department of Trade and Commerce from C. Noel Wilde, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Mexico City. Small quantities of seed potatoes have been sent to Mexico where they are being tested for growth, volume of production, etc.

Fish Resources Of Hudson Bay

Dominion Government Making Survey Of Possibilities

In its investigation of the fish resources of Hudson Bay, the Dominion Government expedition has practically completed a survey of the west coast of the northern inland sea. So far, nothing has been found to justify commercial operations in that area.

The results, so far, however, are not disappointing, according to officials of the Fisheries Department here. Owing to the muddy bottom in the western section of the bay, it was not expected fish would be found in any large quantities there. The expedition is now proceeding to the east side of the bay, where conditions are more favorable.

So far, no examination of James Bay has been made. From the point of view of sea fishing,—James Bay offers little encouragement, although there are ample quantities of fish to justify operations in the rivers flowing into the bay.

The study of fishing prospects in Hudson Bay, by the Federal Department of Fisheries, takes on an added importance at this time, because of the early completion of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway to the shores of James Bay. The building of the road is now well advanced, and within a year it will be possible to run trains to the Bay.

Should commercial fishing prove practicable, the fish could be shipped rapidly by a direct rail route to the large cities of southern Ontario and the thickly populated areas of central United States.

First Welland Canal Built Century Ago

Lock Eight In New Canal Is Longest In World

The figure 8 and its multiples are curiously in evidence in the construction of the new Welland ship canal. For building purposes the canal was divided into 8 sections. There are 8 locks to the canal; it takes 8 minutes to fill each lock with water, and 8 hours for a vessel to pass through the entire canal. The 8 locks have each a usable length of 820 feet with a depth of 80 feet, and 82 feet is the height of the lower mitre gates. The greatest height of lock wall is 130.8, feet and the weight of metal in the valves of locks is 3,800 tons. A pond 80½ feet deep, covering 84 acres feeds the flight locks. The span of the lift bridge at Peter Street, Thorold, is 80 feet, and lock 8 with a length of 1,380 feet is the longest in the world. The greatest width of the entrance to Port Weller is 800 feet. Over 8,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been excavated, and more than 28,000,000 lbs. of reinforced steel used. It is interesting to note that the first Welland canal was 8 feet deep, and was practically completed in 1828, over 100 years ago, the first vessels having been locked through early in the following year.

Says Contract Signed

President Of Manitoba Wheat Pool Claims that Hon. Robt. Forke Is Still a Member

Hon. Robert Forke, who in the Senate declared he had not renewed his membership in the Manitoba Pool, is still a member of the farmers' co-operative organization.

In a statement issued here by C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool, it is declared that Mr. Forke signed a contract with the Pool in March, 1924, and he renewed this contract for another five-year period in January, 1928, his contract expiring with the 1932 crop.

"That there is no mistake in this is proved by a notation in Mr. Forke's own writing on the contract," said Mr. Burnell, "the notation reads 'send all mail to Ottawa.' If Mr. Forke is not delivering his wheat to the pool this year then he is violating the contract he made with his farmer neighbors and is liable to the penalties provided in the contract."

Roadside stands in the United States now do a business amounting to more than $500,000,000 a year.

Alexander the Great forbade his Greeks to wear beards, lest the enemy seize them in close combat.

MAKES GOOD-WILL AIR TRIP



The photograph above shows Ruth Alexander, noted aviatrix and holder of altitude record for women, just prior to taking off from Agua Caliente race track, Baja, California, on her "Three Flag" good-will non-stop border-to-border dash from Mexico to Vancouver and return, which she has just successfully completed. Note her toy pup, "Maryland," official mascot on the trip.

Canadian Railway Trains Make Faster Time Than Any Other Trains in the World

A Profitable Investment

Beautifying the Farm Home Will Greatly Add To Its Value

Every unimproved or unplanted home in Canada can be made more attractive and more valuable by the planting of trees, shrubs, vines and flowers, and a well-kept lawn. The cost of the nursery stock required is one of the most profitable investments a farmer can possibly make, because such improvements will actually increase the money value of the place by many times the amount spent in a simple plan of home planting. It will make it more valuable as a home and it will certainly command a better price if put up for sale. It is surprising how a few improvements will turn a mere house into a real home. In addition to its increased monetary value the attractive farm home goes a long way in holding the family together; in keeping the young people on the farm. They will love their home and be proud to bring in their friends.

Some may say that it costs too much or that it takes too much time to care for flowers and shrubs. It is, however, more a matter of disposition than of time or money. The farmer who is disposed to have flowers and attractive home surroundings will have them, no matter how busy he may be. Canadian farms should be more than just farms, they should be homes in the country.

Many Misleading Words

Used To Describe Things Which Are Not So

Though the age in which we live prides itself upon its accuracy, it is astonishing to notice how misleading are many of the words we use every day, says an item in "Tit-Bits." A black beetle, for example, is not a beetle, and it isn't black. There is no lead in a lead pencil and an electric condenser does not condense. A briar pipe is not made of briar, but from a root whose French name is bruyere. A crayfish is not a fish, but a crustacean, whilst a cuttlefish is a snail. A blind worm is neither a worm nor blind. Actually it has an excellent pair of eyes, and it is a lizard, though it possess no legs. A white elephant is pink, whilst the huntsmen's pink coat is scarlet. There is no rice in rice paper, and no kid in kid gloves, which are made of lambskin. The chamois does not provide chamois leather. Cork legs are not made of cork; they were so called after Dr. Cork, who invented them. Panama hats do not come from Panama, and Turkish tobacco is not grown in Turkey. A water rat is not a rat but a vole. Copper coins are made of bronze, whilst silver coins are largely nickel. Red wine is purple, whilst white wine is greenish yellow.

Best Time To Dehorn Cattle

Setback Will Be Shorter Now Than At Any Other Time

Yes, there is a best time to dehorn cattle which are going to be fed through the winter for beef, and it will not be long now before that time arrives. Cattle which are being kept through the winter will suffer less as a result of the dehorning if it takes place as soon now as the flies disappear.

By dehorning at this time the cattle are freed from the danger of maggots resulting from infestation of flies, and they are also given the benefit of a free run while they are picking up after the operation, under conditions to which they have been accustomed during the summer. In addition to the above, the fall growth of the pasture is under way and the period of setback will be ordinarily shorter than at any other time.

Definite plans should be made now to dehorn all the cattle to be kept for winter feeding. Whether they are to be stall-fed or otherwise, you will have more beef, and more feed next spring, if you do not winter the horns.

Successful Yacht Owner

His Majesty the King, it is not generally realized, is the most successful yacht owner who has ever lived. The "Britannia," which again distinguished herself at Cowes this year, has won him this distinction. Built 37 years ago, she has raced nearly 500 times, and has now won 200 first and 88 other prizes — an achievement which has never been equalled by any other similar craft.

Would "Please" Do It

An angler who had been trying to hook something for the last six hours, was sitting gloomily at his task, when a mother and her small son came along.

"Oh!" cried out the youngster, "do let me see you catch a fish!"

Addressing the angler, the mother said, severely; "Now, don't you catch a fish for him until he says 'Please!' "

The Same But Different

Cabby (on being told to go to the courts of justice): And where be they?

Judge: What! A London cabby and you don't know where the law courts are?

Cabby: Oh, the law courts. But you said the courts of justice.

Canadians who talk about the fast United States trains to the disparagement of their own, will some day realize that for speed on main lines, the Canadian trains not only push Uncle Sam's fastest far into the background, but that two Canadian trains make faster time than any other road in the world, for the distance, says a Montreal Star news writer.

No train in the world runs as fast for the distance as the Canadian National six-hour train from Montreal to Toronto. It covers the first part, 126 miles, in two hours, or an average of 63 miles per hour. Even the much-vaunted Flying Scotsman and the Royal Scot, in England, over tracks that only Old Country railways can provide, would watch the tail-lights of Canada's crack flyer disappear.

Many people think the New York-Chicago trains are the swiftest on the continent. They make the run from the two points in 20 hours, or at a rate of about 50 miles an hour. When one considers that these trains charge $10 extra fare, have no day coaches, and enjoy the richest clientele in the world, American trains do not appear to have the best of it after all.

The Trans-Canada Limited, over the C.P.R., is the fastest train in America from coast to coast. It averages a little better than 33 miles an hour, when everything is considered. That means, the passenger, from the time he gets in at Montreal, till he gets off at the wharfside in Vancouver, would average that time. But the Trans-Canada loses 4 hours and 12 minutes, in scheduled stops at divisional points, thus making the run about a 35-mile an hour one. When one considers the climb over two heights of land in New Ontario, and the terrific grades in the Rockies, it gives some idea of what this de luxe train must contend with. The American rivals to it do not fare any better on their averages.

In the United States, the Congressional Limited, Washington to New York over the Pennsylvania, makes the 266 miles at around 52 miles an hour. But this is over one of the greatest tracks in America, if not in the world, and it traverses very level country. But the Missouri Pacific's Sunshine Limited, St. Louis to Little Rock, makes 44 miles an hour, and slows down under 40 beyond the Arkansas capital. The Overland Limited, all-Pullman extra fare train, over the Chicago and Northwestern, from Chicago to Omaha, on the California run, takes extra cash from the customers for making 43 miles an hour.

The Crescent Limited, New York to New Orleans, that has showers on board, paints its engines green, employs special coach decoration and charges extra fare, makes the 333.7 miles between Washington and Salisbury, North Carolina, in 8 hours and 50 minutes. Compare this with the International Limited's 330.4 miles in six hours, or the regular trains doing it from seven and a half hours to seven hours and 45 minutes. And day coach passengers can ride on those Canadian trains, while on the southern railway, they must take slower trains.

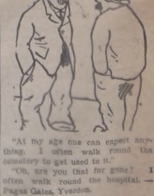
Blinded Birds Used As Decoys

Italian Peasants Have Inhuman Method Of Obtaining Food

Swallows, sparrows, skylarks, finches and many other small song birds form the chief meat diet of the peasantry of Italy, according to Dr. Gilbert T. Pearson, well-known bird protectionist, who addressed the opening session of the convention of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto. The birds are lured into nets or pools of glue by living decoys or painted imitations. The living decoys are usually birds that have been blinded with red-hot needles to make them sing. Hidden in cages under thickets, they repeat incessantly, automatically, their monotonous call. They cannot stop. They go on calling out night and day until they die.

A man was given a carpet to beat, and on bringing it back to the lady of the house, she reproachfully said, "Those holes were not there when I gave you the carpet."

"Well, ma'am," he replied, "if they weren't there, where were they?"



"At my age one can expect anything. I often walk round the cemetery to get used to it."

"Oh, are you that far gone? I often walk round the hospital. — Pages Gales, Yverdon.

BACKACHE

Wonderful relief from pain

Backache is one of those wearying complaints which bind all their victims together with a common bond of misery. And when any one sufferer from backache finds a sure remedy, fellowship prompts the quick report of that discovery to others. Here's a woman who has her friend to thank for knowledge of a remarkably successful treatment. Now gratitude compels her, in turn, to pass along the good news to you.

"I am writing to tell you of the great benefit I have received from Kruschen Salts. My friend, Mrs. H., had received so much benefit that she begged me to give Kruschen a trial, although at first I was doubtful, because I had tried so many things. At last, however, I tried some of her Kruschen, and, feeling hopeful, I purchased a bottle, and I can honestly say that before I had finished the bottle my backache was gone. I have suffered for years with kidney trouble and dreadful headaches, and now to be free from the pain altogether is wonderful."—(Mrs. C.)

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Fewer convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales were reported during 1929 than in any other year since 1918.

Berenice and Phyllis Zittenfeld, the 15-year-old United States girl swimmer twins, failed in their attempt to swim the English Channel, nearly reaching the French cosat.

Henry Reller and his two sons, aged 24 and 26 respectively, of Hull, England, are all blind as the result of three accidents in the last few months in the factory where they worked.

The Arctic canoe expedition of Fisher Brothers and Bruder, which reached Prince Rupert recently, after covering nearly 9,000 miles in six months, is being discontinued at Prince Rupert for the winter.

Two hundred thousand persons are facing death by starvation near Checheng Honan province as the result of warfare, bandit depredations and floods, said a Chinese press despatch from there.

Official figures showed that no less than 1,792 applications for the $15 bounty on black bear in the province of Quebec have been made by farmers and trappers, in the year ending September 4, 1930.

The United States Government has been informed that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, intends taking up the St. Lawrence Waterway question immediately upon his reutrn from the Imperial Conference in November.

Canada may be the home of the largest foreign 'plane assembly plant in America, if plans of the Junkers Aircraft Corporation of Dessau, Germany, materialize. A representative of that company has been looking over sites for an assembly plant for various products of the organization.

Announcement has been made by the Toronto Board of Trade that it is sponsoring the organization of an "Empire Buyers' League," to educate the public in the meaning of and need for empire trade and to promote such trade by securing pledges of voluntary co-operation from a Dominion-wide membership which it expects to enroll.

The Latest In Sleeping Cars

England Has New Type With Many Conveniences

London reports that a new type of English sleeping car has been put in service. It is described as a "bedroom car fitted with deep rubber floors, colored lights and patent ventilators. The room is finished in a soothing pale blue containing a full-sized walnut bed with springs and mattress, running hot and cold water, large beveled mirrors, folding tables and heavy shutters, insuring complete darkness. There is a padded niche for a watch at the bedside, where there are also switches regulating the flow of cleansed hot or cold air. The lights dim or brighten at will." The traditional conservatism of the English people doesn't get into their railroading. That seems to be operated by restless and aggressive inventiveness which seeks constantly to make a good thing better, to provide more speed and more comfort.

Street Mirrors Aid Drivers

To reduce the number of motor accidents, officials of Brussels, Belgium, have placed large mirrors at intersections of some of the main streets, so that drivers may see the traffic conditions before they reach the crossings. The mirrors afford a clear view around the corners and are high enough to not interfere with pedestrians.

More than half the automobiles in Singapore, Malay Settlements, are from America.

Night-flying birds are less varied in color than those that are active by day.

"CONSTIPATION ENDED BY 'FRUIT-A-TIVES'" writes Mrs. W. Walker. Thousands say constipation, indigestion, gas end overnight with "Fruit-a-tives". Complexion clears like magic. Nerves, heart quiet. Get "Fruit-a-tives" from druggist today.

Report On Immigration

Saskatchewan Commission Submits Its Report On Immigration Matters

While some inflow of immigration must be permitted "if we are to maintain a biologically and economically sound condition of rural population," such immigration must be under strict control, effective checks and proper safeguards, provincial as well as federal.

This statement is the keynote of the report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Immigration and Setlement submitted by Premier J. T. M. Anderson, and by him released for publication, Thursday, September 18.

Because the "reserves of unutilized land suitable for settlement in Saskatchewan are much less than is often assumed to be the case," the Commission argues that restriction of immigration rather than its promotion is essential at the present time. Consequently, it confines the greater part of its attention to ensuring that what immigration is permitted shall be of the most approved type and that those newcomers who penetrate the restrictive barriers shall have a reasonable chance of making good.

Upon the premise that rural population is a "sine qua non" so far as Saskatchewan is concerned, and upon decisions reached after a thorough study of the 52 volumes of evidence collected in the examination of 476 witnesses at forty sittings, one of which was held extra-provincially (at Winnipeg), and of a mass of pertinent data, the Commission bases a series of correlated recommendations creating a complete mechanism for the control of immigration and the regulation of settlement. Personnel of the Commission which began its work, January 30, 1930, and closed its public sessions, June 3, was: Prof. W. W. Swanson, chairman; P. H. Shelton, vice-chairman; T. Johnston, G. C. Neff and A. R. Reusch.

The Commission's recommendations are submitted under five headings: A—the Machinery of Control; B—Immigration Agencies and Their Licensing; C—Classes of Immigrants In a Broad Order Of Preference; D—Methods of Land Settlement and After-Care; and E—General Recommendations dealing with matters germane to the subject studied and designed to promote the development of the land and other resources of the province.

Saskatchewan being an agricultural province, the recommendations deal essentially and predominantly with agriculture and land settlement and, in the wording of the report, "attempt to lay down certain principles of control, intended to provide for the maximum freedom of immigration, limited by the legitimate desire of the people of this province to maintain a general standard of living satisfactory to their ambitions."

The Commission makes no recommendation with respect to a quota law. Definite prohibitions are recommended, however, with respect to single agricultural workers and members of non-agricultural groups, save and except they have sufficient capital (estimated as from $1,000 to $5,000) to establish themselves either in agriculture or industry. The restrictions do not apply in the case of British migrants, and trained specialists "required in the establishment of industrial enterprises or technical institutes in the province," can come in without let and hindrance.

The Commission rules definitely against state-aided immigration with certain noted exceptions in the case of the settling of Saskatchewan residents on public lands, the repatriation of Canadians now domiciled in the United States, and of British immigrants, more particularly British school boys.

Among the safeguards, the Commission advocates a head tax to provide an insurance fund against indigency, and the provision of guarantees by licensed immigration agencies that settlers brought in by them shall not become a public charge within five years.

An alternative is suggested to homesteading which, the Commission recommends, should be discontinued.

Conferences Suggested

Declaring it obvious that "no provincial control of immigration is practicable except as it coincides with the policies adopted by the Dominion Government, which in turn must base these policies on the desires and needs of the nine provinces of the Confederation," the Commission recommends: "That an effort be made to call a conference between the representatives of the Government of Canada and of all the provinces, in the hope that from such a meeting might arise uniformity of opinion concerning an immigration and settlement policy." The Commission suggests that its report be submitted to that conference as the Saskatchewan Government's recommendations on the subject. Further, it is suggested that the proposed conference follow that of which intimation has been given between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the three Prairie Provinces on immigration matters.

The Commission also recommends that its report be submitted to a conference of representatives of the Provincial Departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labor, the College of Agriculture, organized farmers and other interested bodies, invited representatives of the Federal Departments of Immigration and Agriculture, and the persons or corporations desiring to obtain licenses as immigration and colonization agents. It is suggested that this conference be held "at once," in order to deal with the details of immigration and settlement regulations envisaged in the report and to enable prospective licensees to adjust their plans in conformity with the expressed wishes of the Saskatchewan Government, pending the passage of enabling legislation where such is necessary.

Federal Advisory Board

Realizing that co-operation is essential between the provincial and Federal Governments to make controlled immigration effective, the Commission suggests the establishment of a Federal Board to meet from time to time to consider and recommend policies of immigration and settlement. This Board, it is suggested, should be representative of every province of Canada, each provincial representative being empowered to state the numbers and classes of immigrants required by his particular province.

Under the Commission's plan, primary control of all immigration activities of the province would be vested in the Minister of Immigration and Natural Resources, with a Provincial Council consisting of the Deputy Ministers of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labor to control the flow of immigration and settlement in conjunction with the provincial representative on the Federal Board.

With provision thus made for determining the demand and limiting the flow, the Commission then recommends that, for purposes of supply and consistent with its avowed desire to encourage British immigration, a Saskatchewan Bureau should be established in London, England, with a representative of the Provincial Council in charge. This Bureau would handle all matters of immigration affecting the province so far as they can be supervised in London, and would also co-operate with other governmental representatives in matters affecting trade and commerce.

Affirming that "in many cases errors in past immigration policy have caused an influx of settlers not only not able to bear their share of public and social services, but who have become a charge on the public funds," the Commission states: "the cure for that, however, is, in our opinion, not to insist on a complete cessation of immigration, but on safeguards intended to provide that only as many settlers shall be admitted, only of such type, and only on such conditions, that our rural populations shall continue to expand, but only by the addition of those who may be expected rapidly to assume their share in the upkeep of social and public services."

The Commission, therefore, in the very limited immigration permitted under its recommendations, advocates a definite preferential sequence in relation to provincial immigration activities. It recommends that first efforts should be made to provide for the settlement on the land of persons now resident in Saskatchewan. Next, it suggests that the Dominion Government should aid, to the extent of one-half of their transportation expenses to Canada, in the repatriation of Canadians now resident in the United States to the several provinces from which they emigrated. Then, it recommends that every encouragement should be given to British immigration and that the British Government be invited to assist in devising schemes for such a movement and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. As stated previously, state aid with the noted exceptions, is frowned upon.

British Immigration

With reference to immigration of settlers from Great Britain, the Commissioners state: "We feel that no obstacle should be placed in the way of their free entry into the province, but that care should be taken, on the contrary, to extend to them such support as will aid them to achieve permanent success. It is, in our opinion, much to be desired that steps be taken to fit many more British-born to enter into our national life. We admit the apparent failure of some of the schemes so far tried for this conversion of city-bred people of Britain into capable Canadian farmers, but refuse to accept this as final. To take an excellent comparison, it is admitted that the plan of training men in Britain as farmers or farm laborers has not been successful, while, on the other hand, the method of assisted settlement known as the Three-Thousand Family Scheme, has in general been satisfactory, and has added a desirable group of settlers to our community."

While stating definitely that no single agricultural workers or members of non-agricultural groups should be admitted at present except on permission of the Provincial Council, the Commission suggest a specific preference when, in the opinion of the Council, there is room for immigration. First preference, in that event, is given to nominations by established farmers admitted under head tax as insurance against indigency and with proper safeguards as to numbers and treatment. Heads of families may be admitted on the nomination of immigration agencies where the nominee has a minimum of $250 capital upon landing in Saskatchewan, where proper safeguards as to head tax and after-care apply, and where the Provincial Council is satisfied as to actual opportunity for employment and housing. It is further recommended that immigration agencies be permitted to bring in "leasehold or partial payment purchase settlers" on condition that the agency provides the five-year guarantee to which reference already has been made.

Soil and Economic Survey

Provision having been made, in the foregoing, for controlled immigration, the Commission next turns its attention to ensuring for the new settler a fair chance of success in his new sphere of activity. Stress throughout is laid on after-care, and the making available to the settler of the various governmental services calculated to help him in his chosen field of endeavor. The Commission, therefore, recommends that a complete soil and economic survey of the province be made, directed first to delimiting the arable area of the remaining Crown lands and next, to areas where it is believed that settlement has taken place on unsuitable land.

Having suggested the means of locating lands where the settler has a reasonable chance of success, the Commission recommends that homesteading be discontinued and that the remaining Crown lands, where shown to be immediately available for agriculture, should be sold at a nominal price again in a definite order of preference. (1) To Saskatchewan residents; (2) to other Canadian citizens; (3) to British settlers and, (4) to other immigrants.

Investigation of the use lease method of disposing of Crown lands is recommended to the Government while it is urged that Crown lands found suitable for settlement but requiring clearing, be cleared under Government auspices, the cost to be included in the sale or lease price of the lands.

Where the suggested soil and economic survey shows cases where settlers are located on land unsuited for agriculture, the Commission recommends that steps be taken to transfer them to Crown lands, or to induce immigration and colonization agencies to place them on lands controlled by them.

Licensing Of Agencies

With regard to the licensing of immigration and colonization agencies, the report states that "there can be no question that the greatest agencies in the settlement of Western Canada in the past have been the two great railway systems and we fully anticipate that this condition will continue." The Commission, however, urges that the greatest care be exercised in the granting of immigration agency licenses and recommends specifically against societies not capable of carrying on actual settlement being permitted to operate as agencies. It states further that "immigration and land settlement as a whole should not be regarded as a proper source of profit for those who might be tempted to exploit the newcomer or to create a class of discontented settlers in the province."

OPEN SORES HEAL IN QUICKEST TIME KNOWN
"Sores on leg, ulcers, for months. Doctors failed to heal. Then 'Sootha-Salva' healed them in few days." Jules Simard. "Sootha-Salva" heals sores, ulcers, boils, burns, scalds, eczema, like magic. All druggists.

The Commission places a high value on Canadian citizenship in its recommendations with regard to naturalization, the importance of which it stresses. It is urged that the Dominion Government be requested to compel naturalization of immigrants who have resided in Canada for a period of seven years. Education as a factor in the assimilative process comes in for some attention.

Touching on natural resources other than agricultural land, the Commission suggests that lands carrying merchantable timber be withdrawn from settlement and administered as forestry lands. It also favors a policy of afforestation, and urges the Government to consider the provision of better markets for pulpwood in districts where it is available and, if feasible, by the construction of a pulp mill.

The Commission also considered sympathetically, the relation of the mortgagor and mortgagee in connection with farm properties where the settler has encountered difficulties. One interesting recommendation, in the wording of the report, follows: "We have also considered the case of the farmer who, being a mortgagor, has had his economic position so impaired by a cycle of bad seasons as to be in danger of losing the fruits of many years of intelligent effort, and we have no hesitation in recommending that he be given security of tenure in such cases, on application to the Government and approved by competent authority, by automatic extension of the terms of his mortgage or other instrument of obligation, and we suggest the provision of statutory power to enable the Government to force this aciton where necessary in its judgment."

Recommendations In Detail

Complete recommendations of the Commission as incorporated and grouped in the report, follow:

A—Machinery

1. That an advisory Federal Board of Commissioners be created to consider and recommend policies of immigration and settlement, on which will be represented every Province.
2. That primary control of all immigration activities of the Province should be in the hands of the Minister of Immigration and Natural Resources of the Province.
3. That a Provincial Council of Immigration and Land Settlement be created consisting of the Deputy Ministers of the Departments of Natural Resources, Agriculture and Labour, of the Province, to control the flow of immigration and settlement.
4. That a bureau be established, representative of this Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, in London, England, to deal with all matters of immigration affecting this Province, as far as they can be supervised in London, and to co-operate with other Government representatives on matters affecting our trade and commerce.
5. That all matters affecting after care of immigrants settled on the land should be in the hands of the Hinister of Agriculture of the Province, and that after care of non-agricultural immigrants should be in the haids of the Minister of Labour of the Province, acting upon information placed at their disposal by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.
6. That it should be agreed that the representative of this Province on the proposed Federal Board of Commissioners should be empowered to state the numbers and classes of immigrants required by the Province.
7. That all Leases, Agreements of Sale, or Mortgages affecting land in transactions between a licensed immigration and colonization agency and a settler should be filed with and approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and a suitable fee imposed.

B—Immigration Agencies

1. That any person, corporation or society desiring to engage in business as an immigration and colonization agency shall: (1) obtain a license to that effect from the Dominion Government; and (2) before being allowed to operate in Saskatchewan, shall obtain a Provincial license which shall impose upon such person, corporation or society, the obligation to submit all its activities in connection with land settlement to the supervision of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.
2. That no licenses should be granted to any person, corporation or society, except those, who, in the opinion of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, are capable of entering on actual programs of settlement.

C—Classes Of Immigrants

1. That first efforts should be given to provide for the settlement on the land of persons now resident in this Province.
2. That no special measures are necessary to stimulate immigration to Saskatchewan of Canadians from other provinces.
3. That the Dominion Government should aid, to the extent of one half of their transportation expenses to Canada, in the repatriation of Canadians now resident in the United States, to the several provinces from which they migrated.
4. That every encouragement should be given to British immigration and that the British Government should be invited to assist in devising schemes for such a movement and in providing financial aid for carrying them out. We specially recommend assisted immigration of British school boys of school leaving age and over, under proper safeguards.
5. That with the exception of grants made by the British Government for the assistance of British settlers, grants made by the Dominion Government for the repatriation of Canadians, or grants made by the Province to assist in the settling of residents of the Province on public lands, and for Boy settlements schemes, no governmental financial aid to settlement be granted.
6. The Commission makes no recommendation with respect to a quota law.
7. That no single agricultural workers be admitted at present.
8. That domestics be admitted under proper control by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and that measures be taken to encourage the reuniting of families.
9. That when, in the opinion of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, there is room for imm'gration, preference should be given with proper safeguards as to numbers and treatment; first to nominations by established farmers and that immigrants should be charged a head tax intended to provide insurance against indigency, which, however, need not be applied in the case of British immigrants if after negotiations, the British Government prefers to contribute to this insurance on a basis proportionately to the contributions from other nationals, obtained through the head tax..
10. That heads of families may be admitted on the nomination of immigration agencies where the nominee has a minium capital of $250.00 upon landing in Saskatchewan, the proper safeguards as to head tax and after care applying; these nominations should only be permitted where the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement is satisfied as to actual opportunity for employment and housing.
11. That immigration agencies shall be permitted to bring in leasehold or partial payment purchase settlers as hereinafter provided on condition that the agency provide sufficient guarantees that the settler shall not become a public charge within a period of five years after admission. Such settlers should only be admitted for location in areas and on terms approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement. This is particularly desirable as a means of directing a flow of immigration from Great Britain.
12. That any immigrant, married or unmarried, having the necessary capital to establish himself in agriculture or industry, may freely enter the Province for the purpose of taking up land, or to establish himself in business.
13. That no other person be permitted to enter except by specific permission of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement through this Province's representative on the Federal Board of Commissioners.
14. That where the foregoing regulations restrict the free movement of immigration to the Province they shall not be enforced against British migrants.

D—Methods Of Land Settlement and After Care

1. That a complete soil and economic survey of the Province be made, and that the conclusions arising from it, be used as a basis for future settlement policies and that all existing cases of location of settlers on unsuitable lands be brought to the attention of the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement, and to land owning corporations in cases concerning them.
2. That this survey be applied first to the remaining Crown lands and to areas where it is believed that settlement has taken place on unsuitable land.
3. That immigration and colonization agencies be permitted to sell farms to immigrants in areas, in units and on terms only as approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.
4. That immigration and colonization agencies be permitted to lease farms for not less than ten years to immigrants in areas, in units, and on terms, only as approved by the Provincial Council of Immigration and Settlement.
5. That homesteading be discontinued and that the remaining Crown lands where immediately available for agriculture be sold (a) to residents of the Province; (b) to other Canadians; (c) to British settlers; (d) to other immigrants.
6. That the Government investigate the use of the lease method of disposing of Crown lands with a view to testing it.
7. That Crown lands found suitable for settlement but which require clearing, be cleared under Government auspices, and the cost of this included in the sale or lease price of such lands.
8. That land not suitable for agriculture but useful for ranching be leased for this purpose.
9. That blocks of land suitable for agriculture located in ranching areas be included in the ranching leases.
10. That efforts be made to transfer settlers now on lands unsuited for agriculture, or included in areas suited for ranching, to more suitable locations, under a system of government expropriation and compensation in respect to the latter.
11. That immigration agencies, railways, land and mortgage companies be invited to apply similar correction in the case of settlers located on lands leased or sold on partial payment terms by them.
12. That immigration agencies, railways, land and mortgage companies be invited to consider the transfer of settlers from land ownership to long term lease where experience has shown that the settler is not making reasonable progress.
13. That where a cycle of bad seasons has impaired the economic position of a farmer who is a mortgagor, he be given security of tenure by the automatic extension of the terms of his mortgage or other instrument of obligation.
14. We recommend to the Government consideration of schemes for the assistance of residents of Saskatchewan to settle on the lands of the Province.

E—General Recommendations

1. That the Dominion Government be requested to compel naturalization of immigrants who have resided in the Dominion for a period of seven years.
2. That all immigrants landing in Canada take oath to obey the laws of the country and that within a period of six months they should make application signifying their intention of becoming citizens.
3. That lands carrying merchantable growth of timber be withdrawn from settlement and administered as forestry lands.
4. That in view of the outstanding importance of taking full advantage of the gifts and capacities of newcomers as a contribution to our common life, special efforts should be made through the Department of Education and other public bodies to approach the question of assimilation in the most sympathetic attitude in order to win the confidence and co-operation of incoming settlers.
5. That the Government consider the rendering of assistance to the new settlers and others in establishing themselves: (a) by increasing the agricultural representative service and (b) by inducing experienced farmers to establish themselves in immigrant communities.
6. That unemployment relief as it becomes necessary should as far as possible, be obtained by the use of unemployed labour in opening land to settlement or otherwise developing our natural resources.
7. That the Saskatchewan Farm Loans Act be amended to permit progress loans to farmers engaged in clearing and breaking of land, through the establishment of a separate department.
8. That the Government consider the provision of better markets for pulpwood in districts where this product is available; if feasible, by the construction of a pulp mill.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 28

THE GREATNESS OF THE GOD-FEARING

Golden Text: "The fear of Jehovah is the beginning of wisdom: A good understanding have all they that do His commandments: His praise endureth forever."—Psalm 111.10.

Devotional Reading Psalm 8.

A Review By Means Of Allusions

In wonder-workings, or some bush aflame,
Men look for God and fancy Him concealed;
But in earth's common things He stands revealed,
While grass and flowers and stars spell out His name.
—Minot J. Savage.

So good a world—no rich, no poor, no gain nor loss, nor stint,
No pottage in it able to exclude a brother's birthright.
—Browning.

"He who makes and counts the stars said: 'Behold their number: even so shall thy children be through the ages."

I do not hope with David's harp to chase the evil spirits from the troubled breast.—Keble.

His life is the tragedy of a man capable of nobility of character and of great service, who gave loose reins to his evil temper till his only ambition was to hunt and kill a man whom he hated.

It is when the hour of conflict is over that history comes to a right understanding of strife, and is ready to exclaim, "Lo! God is here, and we knew it not!"

My lonely gourd is withered in an hour!
I droop, I faint beneath the scorching sun.
—Charlotte Elliott.

I pray God, Madam, that you may be as blessed within the commonwealth of Scotland, if it be the pleasure of God, as ever Deborah was in the commonwealth of Israel.—Knox to Queen Mary.

The life of faith ever begins as that of the Father of the Faithful began, with the solemn recognition of a Divine Will which separates.—Alexander MacLaren.

"We ought today to live in such a frame of spiritual expectancy, and to sleep with so good a conscience, that we shall dream of ladders to heaven, and, arising in the morn, consecrate our hopes anew to the divine service."

"The moment we move, the dog is after us. He says in effect, 'Where thou goest I will go'."

Boy, avoid me today. I am in a black fit. The evil of King Saul is with me—is in me.—Stevenson.

An Everlasting Car

British Manufacturers Working On One Which Will Not Wear Out

A car that will never wear out is the object of important experiments now being undertaken by metallurgists on behalf of British motor manufacturers. Some of the new features may be embodied in a few of the 1931 models to be shown at the Motor Show in October.

"As a result of British car makers' demands," said a prominent automobile engineer in an interview, "a new secret aluminium alloy has been invented which is even lighter than pure aluminium yet is nearly as strong as steel. Its composition is a closely guarded secret, but it is known to have valuable powers of recovery from 'fatigue'.

"A special steel has also been perfected which has such a hard and smooth surface that it is impossible to scratch it, even with a file. An experimental crank-shaft was made of it and fitted to a British car, which was run for 10,000 under the worst possible conditions. A careful examination afterwards failed to detect any sign of wear.

"The ultimate aim of British manufacturers," says this expert, "is to make roller and ball-bearings that 'will never require renewing, and with the use of stainless steel and chromium plating a trouble free car may be evolved that will only require adjustments and very occasional decarbonizing."

American Farmers Interested

Impressed With Desirability Of Sending Exhibits To World's Grain Show

Officials of the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference to be held at Regina, July 25 to August 6, 1932, report that farmers in the States of Missouri and Kansas are keenly interested in the forthcoming event. Recently, a large party of farmers and business men from these States visited Western Canada, and several members of the party stated that the corn producers of the two States would be much in evidence when the exhibition opens in 1932, and entries of both corn and oats could be expected. The magnitude of the cash prizes offered in connection with the exhibition and the opportunity presented by the conference section of the 1932 event are two matters which are greatly impressing the farmers of Missouri and Kansas with the desirability of sending exhibits and, also, attending the exhibition.

Over $200,000 is to be offered in cash prizes. In some classes as many as fifty prizes will be awarded. First prizes in the different classes for wheat and oats will be $2,500 and the second and third prizes will be in proportionate amounts. The first prize for corn will be $1,500.

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Quick Relief for CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS BLOATING, ETC.
Cascarets "THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP" 10¢

Why Motor Cars Skid

One Cause Is Poor Or Badly Adjusted Brakes

Almost every day, and especially after a week-end, one reads of persons being killed or injured when an automobile skidded into a ditch or a railing or against another car. Usually no further explanation is given, although obviously there must be one. It is not advisable for newspapers to state as a fact that a car was being driven too fast, or that its brakes were not effective, unless such information is furnished by someone prepared to testify to that effect in court. And so we read merely that a car skidded.

The fact remains that cars do not skid without definite cause, which is usually evident. Aside from icy or wet surfaces that call for more than ordinary caution in driving, one does not exepect a car driven at reasonable speed upon a good road to misbehave. The cut-in artist, of course, is meeting skid trouble halfway, but in the great majority of cases there can be little doubt that high speed, defective brakes or a combination thereof, is responsible for mishaps preceded by skidding. There will always be motorists who drive at high speed, whether from urgency or because they like it, but it is not short of astonishing that so many people, cautious in other matters, pay little or no attention to adjustment of brakes, upon which life and limb sometimes depend.

The Stratford Beacon-Herald recites cases in which cars skidded into the ditch, trees of railing upon highways in Ontario, and comments as follows:

"The question of skidding was submitted to a gentleman who is an expert on brakes. He claims that nearly all the skidding, especially when the car is thrown out of its proper course, is due to defective brake adjustment. Four-wheel brakes that are properly set so they apply equally on all wheels will not cause skidding. He was quite certain on that point. He also claimed that this adjustment should be made several times in a season, as there is no guarantee that brakes will remain in perfect alignment for a great length of time. The operation takes only a short time and may save a great deal of trouble. This gentleman also gave it as his opinion that nearly every accident on the road was due to two things (1) poor or badly adjusted brakes, and (2) driving in such a manner that the car is not at all times under perfect control of the person at the wheel."

Communication In the Far North

Canadian Air Mail Service To Aklavik, N.W.T.

The Canadian Air Mail Service established a record for communication with Canada's Northland, when the through initial air mail flight from McMurray, Alberta, to Aklavik, N.W.T, was recently completed in eleven hours running time—a distance of 1,676 miles. The revolutionary speed of this accomplishment, as compared with former methods of land and water communication, may be gauged when it is pointed out that the scheduled time of the winter service was formerly about 73 days between the points mentioned and the summer service, 15 days.

Interested In Grain Exhibition

J. O. Turcotte, Canadian Exhibition Commissioner, who is attending the International Exhibition at Antwerp, has informed the World's Grain Exhibition that many enquiries are being received at the Canadian pavilion with regard to the 1932 exhibition at Regina. Many hundred copies of the official prize list have been distributed from the Canadian pavilion to visitors to the Antwerp Exposition.

A doctor urges that there should be a handwriting test for a man to ascertain if he is intoxicated. If he can write his name clearly with post office pen and ink he should be declared not only sober but a genius.

An ordinary piece of iron is itself nothing more nor less than millions of tiny magnets. Each iron atom is a magnet with its own north and south pole.

Corns PUTNAM'S Corn Extractor Pain stops instantly!

Serious Rectal Troubles Often Caused By Harsh Cathartics



ENO is pleasant, gentle, safe and sure.

A daily dash of ENO'S "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water, morning or night, tones up and sweetens the entire system. Acid stomach, fatigue, biliousness, quickly disappear.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" 1

SILVER RIBBONS

— BY —
CHRISTINE WHITING PARMENTER

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CHAPTER XXX.—Continued.

"No," said Charmian, as seriously as a little girl would answer the important question of some elder, "I'm doing it to get the man. I'd marry him, Grandma, if we had to live in one of those old freight cars on the siding. I've been a long time knowing my own heart. I don't wonder you doubt me. I shouldn't blame Jim for doubting either; but—but I'm not cheating him, Grandma. I'm giving him—everything I have to give."

Jim cleared his throat, and asked, to save Grandma from the tears he knew were imminent: "Have you forgotten my reputation as a shrewd business man? Why, Grandma Davis! I'm swapping myself for a wife, a house, and a grandmother—and you ask if Im getting the bad end of a bargain, I'm surprised!"

The words were light, but his husky voice betrayed him; and in another moment he raised Charmian to her feet and kissed her, a kiss that said far more than words to the old lady who gazed up at them.

"Well!" she declared, drawing a deep breath of happiness, "I don't think I was ever so glad but twice before—the day Father told me he loved me, and the night they put my baby in my arms. I'd borne two others that didn't live, you know, and I just couldn't believe that this one was all right. And he grew up to be Charmian's father! Come here, children, and kiss me, both o' you. I feel sort of like singing or saying my prayers. I don't know which."

There followed a joyful dinner. John Carter stopped in as they were sitting down, and Charmian insisted that he stay. She told him the good news and he kissed her again, "right under Jimmy's nose," as Grandma said, but without the devastating effects of the day before.

It was the doctor who helped the old lady back to her chair by the window, and who, when she spoke of his own happiness, said quietly: "Will you forgive me for not telling you before? You see, Grandma, it was all so horribly uncertain. If it hadn't been for Charmian I believe I'd have blown up! She was a trump to let me use her as a safety valve, and I'll never forget it. If she and my best girl aren't bosom friends at sight it will break my heart. But they will be. I'm sure of it; and now Jim Bennett knows I'm not a danger-point there ought to be some happy days ahead—for all of us."

Grandma chuckled.

"Well, sonny, if I'd been Charmian you would have been a danger-point, so I can't blame Jim for seeing you through green eyes. There've been times when I've been all mixed up in my mind wondering which of you I wanted for a grandson. I've even wished that Charmian was a sort o' female Brigham Young, so she could marry both of you!"

Later, while she dozed peacefully in her chair, Grandma was conscious at intervals that Charmian and Jim were ransacking the house, "planning what they'll do to it most likely," she mused happily, and dozed again. Not till she was rested and ready for whatever the afternoon might have in store for her, did they go out to send some telegrams and call on Aunt Salina and the Merrys.

"I going to send a message to my mother, and one to Aunt Sophie at the same time;" announced Jim, grinning. "I'd give a dollar to see their faces when those telegrams arrive. and if Charmian wishes to spread the glad tidings further—"

"Look here," Grandma reproved him, "you musn't start in being extravagant the first thing."

Jim laughed at her fears.

"What are a few telegrams at a time like this?" he replied magnificently. "Let me be reckless, Grandma, before I settle down into the state of matrimony," and Grandma couldn't suppress a smile.

"Can I tell Lizzie Baker if she drops in?" she asked as they were leaving.

"You may tell the world!" responded Jim with pride; and by the aid of the old mirror Grandma saw him kiss his Charmian again.

She drew close to the window then, watching them go down the street, and wondering a bit why they stopped so long looking at the law office where she had expected to end her days. She could not hear Charmian say whimsically: "I shan't live in you after all, little house. Are you sorry, I wonder?"

"It ought to be heartbroken," said Jim.

"It would make a beautiful playhouse," said Charmian. "I always thought it should be a playhouse."

"With Towser and Mouser to guard the door it would be a peach of a playhouse," agreed Jim. "Uncle George suggested that we sell it and have it moved away; but I guess we'll hold onto it—for future use!"

"Oh, Jim!" breathed Charmian, and squeezed his hand in the face and eyes of Lizzie Baker who was hanging a pair of stockings on the line.

Indeed, something in the attitude of the young people so aroused Miss Lizzie's curiosity that she dropped in on Grandma almost immediately, forgetting to take a measuring cup for the molasses she wished to borrow.

"Dear me suz!" she exclaimed when Grandma divulged the news. "I knew the minute I laid eyes on 'em that something was in the air. You tell Charmian that she can count on me to hem all her linen. I wouldn't offer if I didn't know that there's nobody in Wickfield can do it any better if I do say it that shouldn't. And to think that you're going to stay right here! It takes a load off my mind. It would have been more than flesh and blood could bear to see strangers livin' in the old Davis house, it would so. Dear me suz! there goes Luella and the deacon. Maybe they've made it up again. Do you mind if I run 'round and tell the Merrys? I dunno any one in town that'll be gladder about everything than them."

Only one other caller had appeared and that was the Merrys' Gypsy, who walked in the screen door that Miss Lizzie had carelessly left open, and deposited a dilapidated shoe at Grandma's feet, "for all the world," chuckled tthe old lady, "as if he knew we were going to have a wedding! I always said that Gyppy was a smart dog."

Now it was twilight, and a peaceful silence pervaded the old house. Main Street had grown quiet, and soon the neighbors would be going home after the days' work. What hadn't she seen from this window? Grandma was thinking. She closed her eyes, visualizing the pageantry of life that had passed before her: Babies carried proudly by on their way to christening. . . . . Older babies trudging sturdily to school on frosty mornings. . . . . Neighbors going about their daily tasks, yet stopped to wave a greeting as they passed. . . . . Young lovers strolling beneath the elms in enchanted moonlight; and friends like the old doctor borne tenderly to their resting places on a green hillside. . . . . Life! . . . That was what Grandma had seen from her shop window.

"Dear Lord, I thank Thee that I have lived to see this day," she murmured. And after a silence: "I was foolish to worry. Here I've been all stirred up thinking we'd got to leave the house where Father brought me as a bride—fretting about Charmian—wondering what she'd do when my call came and she'd be left alone. And then, right out of a clear sky, everything's all right! Charmian's babies will be born where she was born, and her father and grandfather before her. . . . . And I needn't worry about leaving her when I 'cross the bar'—not with Jimmy to dry her tears. Come to think of it, I ought to be ashamed to have had such doubts in a world where things mostly come out right. Why, I've been so downhearted it didn't seem hardly worth the trouble to live at all, except for Charmian; but now—" Grandma smiled happily at the thought, "now I declare I want to live enough longer so when I meet Father in Kingdom Come, I can tell him I've held our great-grandchild in my arms!"

THE END.

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Ends Pain, Swelling & Bleeding Of
HÆMORRHOIDS (Piles)
Ointment 50c Medicinal Soap 25c

ZIG-ZAG
Cigarette Papers
Large Double Book
120 Leaves
Finest You Can Buy!
AVOID IMITATIONS
NOW 5¢

Memorial To Sir Walter Scott

Tablet Will Be Unveiled In London, England, By Hugh Walpole

One of the many tragedies of old London is recalled by the announcement that a tablet on the site of the old St. James' Hotel, in Jermyn Street, where Sir Walter Scott spent his last days in London, will be unveiled by Mr. Hugh Walpole next month. It was in a second-floor back room of the hotel that Sir Walter Scott lay while the twilight of his great life slowly deepened. Scott's courageous end really began when, at the age of 55, he was faced with a debt of about £120,000. He refused all offers of aid, and said "My right hand shall pay all." He could have gone into the Bankruptcy Court, but he would not. In six years he performed the wonderful feat of repaying half the money, but in doing so he killed himself, says the London Daily Mail. In 1831 Scott became so ill that he agreed to go for a Mediterranean voyage, and the Government placed a frigate at his disposal. On the voyage he commenced a new novel "The Knights of Malta," which was never published, though the manuscript was recently sold to come to America. In June, 1832, he was brought back to London. For about three weeks he lay in a kind of waking dream, so exhausted and ill that only members of his family and one or two very intimate friends saw him. He longed to see once again his beloved Tweedside, his own plantations, and to caress his favorite dogs, so he was taken on his last journey. He saw them all again—and two months later he was dead.

Will Make Study Of Ice Cap

Commander MacMillan To Use Airplane On Next Expedition

An airplane will be used by Commander Donald B. MacMillan on his next trip into the Far North, the famed explorer disclosed, on arriving in port on his veteran schooner "Bowdoin," after completing his thirteenth Arctic expedition.

The primary purpose of the next expedition, MacMillan said, will be to determine whether the ice cap which tops the world is receding or advancing. The expedition will begin next June.

Explaining his plans for the fourteenth Arctic expedition, MacMillan said, "When we were in Baffin Land in 1929, we went to the top of the ice cap and placed markers along it. We also took photographs of the cap.

"Next year, we will hunt these markers and will take more land photographs, in addition to pictures from the air. By a comparison of the new pictures with those taken in 1929, we expect to be able to arrive at some conclusion as to whether the ice cap is receding."

The World's Largest Dam

Has Just Been Completed On the Gatineau River, Quebec

The golf player who always said "Assuan" when things went wrong on the course, because Assuan was "the biggest dam in the world," will have to change his "swear-word." A great dam has just been completed on the Gatineau River, Quebec, which has a capacity nearly double that of the Assuan Dam on the Nile. It has been built to ensure sufficient water-power for industrial purposes even in dry seasons. The Assuan Dam was constructed in order to retain water for irrigation. It is interesting to note that, when it was opened in 1902, the capacity of the reservoir was less than half what it is today. Since then the dam has been made higher, thus increasing the capacity.

Practical Farming

British Royalty and peers are extensive landowners in Canada. The Duke of Sutherland has the greatest number of acres, with Earl Minto, the Prince of Wales, Lord Cheylesmore and others, following, and practical farming is practiced on all their holdings.

Canadians make approximately 240 telephone calls a year per person. Canada is becoming distinctly "telephone conscious."

Marriage either makes two one — or two wonder!

DO YOU SUFFER FROM CONSTIPATION?

Countless remedies are advertised for constipation. Many relieve for the moment but they are habit forming and must be continued. Others contain calomel and dangerous mineral drugs, which remain in the system, settle in the joints and cause aches and pains. Some are harsh purgatives which cramp and gripe and leave a depressed after effect.

Avoid lubricating oils which only grease the intestines and encourage nature's machinery to become lazy.

A purely vegetable laxative such as Carter's Little Liver Pills, gently touches the liver, bile starts to flow, the bowels move gently, the intestines are thoroughly cleansed and constipation poisons pass away. The stomach, liver and bowels are now active and the system enjoys a real tonic effect. All druggists 25c and 75c red pkgs.

H. B. Railway History

Many Years Of Patient Waiting Before Dream Of the West Materializes

Twenty years ago today Hon. George P. Graham turned the first sod on the Hudson Bay Railway. Twenty years is a long time to wait for anything but even on September 6, 1910, when Mr. Graham performed at The Pas with his trowel, the Hudson Bay Railway was an old project and a veteran among political issues. As is well known, the Red River settlers who pioneered in Manitoba in 1811 and 1812, came to the land of promise by Hudson Bay and it must have occurred to the earliest tillers of the soil there that Hudson Bay would be a good way to go back and a convenient route for the exchange of goods with Great Britain. In the 1880's the project of a railroad to the Bay was already to the front, and within the next 30 years probably half a dozen party leaders had pledged themselves to get it built forthwith, immediately, without delay or at ony rate before the next election.

The length of the railway, from The Pas to Churchill, is only 511 miles or about one-third the length of the C.P.R. line built between 1881 and 1886. The Hudson Bay road, a short affair by Canadian standards, has been 20 years in the making and even yet it is not ready for business. It is true that special engineering problems had to be solved and that Churchill is being transformed into a modern seaport all at once. But the major obstacles were imaginary, to wit, the bogs, wolves, icebergs and fogs which eastern opponents of the project invent on land and sea for the amusement of their audience, and the satisfaction of their prejudices. It is safe to say that the plight of the western farm industry would not be so bad as it is today if the Hudson Bay route had been open for commerce during the last two seasons. For their distance from the seacoast is one of the chief handicaps of the prairie farmers in competing with the growers in the Argentine, Australia and other wheat exporting countries. It is, however, no more possible to turn back the tide of time than to unscramble an egg, and the west may note the 20th anniversary of Mr. Graham's sod-busting act at The Pas with a feeling of thankfulness that the next bit of ceremonial on the Bay line will be the driving of the last spike.—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

When Asthma Comes do not despair. Turn at once to the help effective — Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. This wonderful remedy will give you the aid you need so sorely. Choking ceases, breathing becomes natural and without effort. Others, thousands of them, have suffered as you suffer but have wisely turned to this famous remedy and ceased to suffer. Get a package this very day.

Where Flag Poles Come From

Lofty Poles Made From British Columbia Douglas Fir

Those with a penchant for winning the record for flag pole sitting might try some of the poles cut in the forests of British Columbia recently. For the past few years some lofty poles have been sent from British Columbia to different places. Recently one was sent to the Canadian Northern Exhibition at Toronto. It was a Douglas fir, 177 feet high, 31 inches in diameter at the base, and 9¾ inches at the top. It was shipped to Toronto from New Westminster, B.C., down the Pacific, through the Panama Canal, up the Atlantic and the River St. Lawrence. It was a young giant of the forest 236 years old.

One of the highest flag poles shipped from British Columbia is that at the famous Kew Garden, London, England. It is 241 feet high. A 150-foot stick is to be shipped to the Canadian Embassy at Tokyo, Japan. Another one is being seasoned for the University of British Columbia at Vancouver. It is 204 feet from base to tip. It tapers from 47 to 14 inches and has a content of 4,070 board feet of lumber. The flag pole in front of the Court House, Vancouver, which is an object of interest to visitors, is 201 feet high.

Danger From Old Tires

Many Serious Accidents Have Happened When Blowout Occurs

The worst danger from old tires is from blowouts while we are travelling at a high rate of speed. Old tires blow out more quickly in hot weather at high rates of speed, for the reason that the heat softens the hold of the thinned fabric and by heating the air inside the tire increases the pressure. Given certain conditions a blown tire will turn a car over and cause serious injury and possibly death to occupants. Then there is the danger of losing control because treads are worn down. On a wet road a car with tires whose treads are badly worn is seldom under control at usual speeds. Skidding is not the only danger. Sliding forward with all brakes set is a common accident.

Record Of World's Shipping

The new 1930-1931 edition of Lloyd's Register of Shipping includes a full record of about 83,000 steamers, motorships and sailing vessels of 100 gross tons and over that are owned by the various maritime nations of the world.

Minard's Liniment for Cuts and Abrasions.

Make dresses bright as new!

DIAMOND DYES are easy to use; go on smoothly and evenly; NEW. Never a trace of that re-dyed look when Diamond Dyes are used. Just true, even, new colors that hold their own through the hardest wear and washing.

Diamond Dyes owe their superiority to the abundance of pure anilines they contain. Cost more to make. Surely. But you pay no more for them. All drug stores—15c.

Diamond Dyes
Highest Quality for 50 Years

Slavery In West Africa

Charges Are Brought Against Portuguese In Angola

New charges that Portugal is permitting slavery to flourish in Angola, West Africa, are made by Henry W. Nevinson, journalist, and W. A. Cadbury, chocolate manufacturer, both of whom exposed inhuman conditions of labor in that colony 20 years ago.

Mr. Nevinson, Mr. Cadbury and two associates protest that such heavy taxes are deducted from the natives' wages as to make them unwilling to work. Quoting from a report of the British Consul General, they make the assertion "that it is now the policy of the Portuguese government to intervene for native labor and that this use of administrative force is rendered necessary in consequence of the prevailing low rate of wages. This is the yoke of slavery completed."

Angola newspapers are quoted to the effect that shipments of natives are again in full swing and that in August, 1929, a total of 1,172 natives was carried on two ships.

"There is thus a visible development by the Portuguese government of a system of forced labor for private profit." Mr. Nevinson's statement concludes, recalling the late Lord Cromer's declaration, which was accetped by the League of Nations, that "forced labor exacted for private profit is slavery."

The signers appeal to Portugal to end present conditions and apply the "humane, lofty principles of Portuguese legislation" to Angola.

Ends Hazardous Flight

Commercial Airways Pilot Took Trappers To Northern Hunting Grounds

Completing a hazardous flight through treacherous weather prevailing in the Arctic regions, to the remote fastnesses of Baillie Island, W. Sherlock, Commercial Airways pilot, returned to Aklavik, Mackenzie River outpost, September 6, according to word received at Edmonton.

Sherlock's flight, held to have been among the most daring in the annals of Canadian aviation, took him far out of the usual track of northern fliers to a lonely island in Beaufort Sea. Had any mishap befallen him and his staunch Belanca monoplane, he might have been forced to spend an entire winter in the far north.

The hop was undertaken at the behest of two trappers anxious to reach their northern hunting grounds, but unable to do so by ordinary means before the closing in of the Arctic night. Prevalence of fogs and of ice floes dotting the cold sea waters rendered the trip doubly hazardous.

Quick Action saves trouble, worry. Keep Douglas' Egyptian Liniment always handy. Stops bleeding instantly. Cauterizes wounds. Hair comes back. No scar remains.

Playground Of the World

Switzerland, which lays claim to the proud title "The Playground of the World," has in all about 3,600 hotels, whose total invested capital is approximately $3,000,000,000. An army of 61,000 persons is employed to look after the needs and comforts of the travellers from all parts of the globe who patronize these 3,600 hotels.

Mount Robson

Mt. Robson, with an elevation of 12,972 feet, is shown on sheet 32 of the map of the boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, published by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior.

Turkey will aid its native industries.

FROM MOTHER OF EIGHTEEN

Read How This Medicine Helps Her

Cardston, Alberta—"I am fifty-eight years old and the mother of eighteen living children. We live on a farm and I am a very healthy mother considering that I have such a big family to work for. The druggist first told me about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have depended on it for many years.



When I had this picture taken, the photographer was telling me about his wife's ailments and after I told him about the Vegetable Compound he went to the drug store and bought her two bottles."—Mrs. Bertha Sallenbach, Sr., Cardston, Alberta.

Forecasting Weather

No Particular Reason To Believe That the Coming Winter Will Be Severe

After a hot summer a cold winter, is a prediction already made, but not by the government meteorologists. Intense heat for many days and the long drought have given an opportunity to amateur weather prophets. Official records find in these figures no support, Says Dr. Charles F. Marvin chief of the United States weather bureau.

If one thinks that a hot summer should follow a cold winter, and vice versa, the last year has furnished a dissipation of that idea as any rule to go by. The last winter, particularly in the eastern part of the United States, was a mild one, and it was followed by a remarkably hot summer.

As Dr. Marvin points out, we are now in a period of temperatures above the normal, with less than average precipitation. "We have no basis on which we can successfully forecast for more than a few days ahead," he says. One of his predecessors, General Greely, once stated that "the advances of meteorology are insufficient to justify predictions of the weather for a season to come."

I have come to the conclusion that nature feels no responsibility to make up deficits of precipitation or to balance the intensity of one season against the intensity of another. Excesses or deficiences of temeratures in cold spells and in hot spells follow no special rule of averages. Meteorologists say that in the long run these things will be balanced but sometimes nature makes us wait a long time for the balancing.

No exact cause can be found, according to the weather bureau, for the heat waves and droughts of 1930. With regard to the winter of 1930-31, there is no evidence of a coming change from the condition that has existed for several years.—New York Times.

Enters University At Fifteen

Toronto Boy Has Earned Money By Selling Newspapers

One of the youngest, if not the youngest, candidate to qualify for entrance into an honor course at Toronto University, is Ben Raxlen, 15-year-old student of Jarvis Collegiate Institute, Toronto, who has just obtained ten firsts and two seconds in his upper school examinations. Ben put himself through school with money saved up from the proceeds of a newspaper route when he first started school, and now has enough money to enter university. In the fall Ben hopes to enter the biological and medical science course of the University of Toronto, where his brother, Alex, is a demonstrator this year.

The Oil For the Farmer.—A bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in the farm house will save many a journey for the doctor. It is not only good for the children when taken with colds and croup, and for the mature who suffer from pains and aches, but there are directions for its use on sick cattle. There should always be a bottle of it in the house.

Canada and India

Dominion Has Considerable Interest In Great Country

A correspondent writes to ask why we publish so much news about India. What, he asks, what is Canada's interest in India?

Canada's interest in Indian is considerable—or ought to be. For, apart altogether from the fact that India is a sister Dominion, or sister part of the Empire, India is one of Canada's good customers.

In 1929, for example, Canada took first place in export of automobile tires to India, shipping her 144,394 tires, as against 117,000 from the United Kingdom, 80,000 from the United States. Also, Canada supplied India with most of her inner tubes.

In exports of motor cars Canada increased her shipments by 3,168 cars over the previous year. Of 19,567 cars imported into India, Canada supplied 6,568 in 1929, or approximately one-third of the total. Canada is also the leading source of supply of motor buses to India having shipped 6,373 out of total imports numbering 12,790 buses.

Therefore, come to think of it, we have quite a stake in India, and ought to be interested.

Bright Future For Gliders

Gliding from block to block to visit neighbors will be a popular form of transportation, replacing short automobile trips within 10 years, according to Howard Flanders, former secretary of the British Gliding Association. He predicts that gliders will be as common then as the very popular motorcycle is now in England.

A Wonderful Instrument

Heart beats and the sound of breathing have been sent from South America to Spain by a new instrument so clearly that doctors in Madrid have been able to diagnose the diseases of patients 6,750 miles away in Buenos Aires.

The so-called Australian or secret ballot system has been adopted by all states of the Union in one form or another.

Minard's Liniment is a household friend.



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ADDRESS 962

Little Helps For This Week

"Then shall we know, if we follow on to know the Lord."—Hosea vi. 3.

The task Thy wisdom hath assigned,
Oh, let me cheerfully fulfill!
In all my works Thy presence find,
And prove Thy acceptable will.
—Charles Wesley.

Let us remember that we are here each day to do each day's duty with uor whole mind, heart, soul, and strength. Let us live in the whole, not in the half. Then, when we go inward to reflect, we put ourselves wholly in that and find God's love and truth within the soul; and when we go outward to work or to social intercourse, we put ourselves wholly in that, and find God's presence and inspiration also there. So the inward world and the outward world may be equally filled and animated with the presence and the smile of our Heavenly Father.

—James Freeman Clarke.

Exact Centre Of England

Lies In Warwickshire, But Exact Spot Not Certain

Where is the exact centre of England? Leamington folk say an ancient evergreen oak in the borough marks it, but Warwick says the real tree is one at Coten End in that far more ancient town, writes a holiday expert in "Tit-Bits." Nevertheless, there is a well-known stone at Meriden, between Coventry and Birmingham, which also boldly claims to mark the real centre. One thing only seems certain—the centre lies in Warwickshire.

Wool Warehouses Remain Open

Arrangements Made For Benefit Of Saskatchewan Sheep Men

In order to accommodate Saskatchewan sheep men who have been delayed in the shipment of 1930 wool because of the early harvest this year, the wool warehouses at Regina and Portage la Prairie will remain open until November 1st, according to announcement by W. W. Thompson, manager of the Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers' Association in Western Canada. Ordinarily the warehouses would close August 31st.

Worms in children, if they be not attended to, cause convulsions, and often death. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will protect the children from these distressing afflictions.

A Woman Tea Taster

London boasts that in Miss Margaret Irving it has the only tea-taster in Britain. Every day she samples nearly 300 different teas, and can appraise the value of them to within a fraction of a cent a pound. Often the selection of 50 tons of tea depends on her verdict.

"Did your little boy enjoy the party?" asked Mrs. Brown.

"I think so," sighed the little boy's mother, "He wasn't hungry till half-past five the next afternoon!"



Restless CHILDREN

CHILDREN will fret, often for no apparent reason. But there's always Castoria! Harmless as the recipe on the wrapper; mild and bland as it tastes. But its gentle action soothes a youngster more surely than a more powerful medicine.

That's the beauty of this special children's remedy! It may be given the tiniest infant—as often as there is need. In cases of colic, diarrhea or similar disturbance, it is invaluable. A coated tongue calls for just a few drops to ward off constipation; so does any suggestion of bad breath. Whenever children don't eat well, don't rest well, or have any little upset—this pure vegetable preparation is usually all that's needed.

Fletcher's CASTORIA

The Proof is the Eating

Many a batch of bread has been spoiled by the flour not turning out just right.

Opportune Flour
Is Always Reliable

It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town. Why pay more? Buy from us and you support home industry.

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BRAN and SHORTS
FOR SALE

McKAY & GATES
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FIRST CLASS MEALS
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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH
OF CANADA

Rev. GEO. A. STEELE, B.A., Pastor
Manse: 3rd Ave. Phone 47

Services for September

Sunday School	.. ..	11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship	..	7.30 p.m.
Verdant Valley	.. ..	12.00 noon
Mecheche	.. ..	2.00 p.m.
Hand Hills		
Sunday 7th & 21st	..	4.00 p.m.
Sentinel Hill		
Sunday 28th	..	4.00 p.m.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Rev. Dr. M. WHITE, Pastor.

Services are held each Sunday as follows:—

Sunday School	..	11 a.m.
Morning Service	..	12 p.m.
Cotter School	..	3 p.m.
Evening Service	..	7.30 p.m
TUESDAYS		
Senior B.Y.P.U.	..	7.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAYS		
Junior B.Y.P.U.	..	7.30 p.m.
Prayer Meeting	..	8.30 p.m.

SUBJECTS
Morning—"Baptism"
Evening—"Regeneration"

The Lord's Supper is observed on the first Sunday of the month, after the morning service.

Local Grain Prices.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1930.

Wheat—	
No. 1 Northern	.52
No. 2 Northern	.50
No. 3 Northern	.47
No. 4	.43
No. 5	.40
No. 6	.30
Feed	.19
Oats—	
2 CW	.16
3 CW and Ex. 1 feed	.13
1 feed	.11
2 feed	.08
Barley—	
No. 3	.13
No. 4	.10

NEW POOL PRICES
Became effective Aug. 20th, 1930

No. 1 Wheat	.41
No. 2 "	.36
No. 3 "	.33
No. 4 "	.29
No. 5 "	.23
No. 6 "	.13
Feed "	.06

Willow Creek Coal
FOR WILLOW CREEK COAL
Phone 1909

FOR SALE

3 C.W. Oats for sale, at 34c per bus.
NATIONAL ELEVATOR, Delia.
37-39p

FOR SALE

One Second-hand HECLA Furnace. No. 119. Apply,
39 40p NORTHSIDE GARAGE

FOR SALE

A number of well-bred Holstein yearling heifers and calves, or will trade for feed.
39p P. THOMPSON, Phone 613.

TENDERS

TENDERS will be received for hauling 12 tons of Coal from Willow Creek Coal Mine, to Sentinel Hill School.

Tenderers must state price, inclusive of haulage and cost of coal. To be delivered to school bin by 1st November, 1930.

JOHN N. BLAIR, Sec.-Treas.
Sentinel Hill S.D., 2608.
39a

The Delia Times
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, 25c. each subsequent insertion, prepaid; if charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion. 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertisement must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1930

THE PARKS BILL PASSES

On May 9th, 1930, the bill to be known as the National Parks Act passed the House of Commons and was shortly afterwards ratified by the Senate and signed by the Governor General.

This marks the beginning of a new era for the National Parks of Canada. They have now reached that state of importance in the administrative eye which entitles them to a separate Act. Formerly they were simply an afterthought administered under the Dominion Forest Reserve and Parks Act. No longer can they aptly be compared with the house which was built upon the sand. The National Parks Act is the rock upon which will be built a Park System of which Canadians for all time will be justly proud, a system which will endure, a system having the stability of a mountain. No longer will the park boundaries and policy of administration fluctuate with the rise and fall of the various political parties in power at Ottawa, because they can never again be made the political policy of either party, but are the policy, property and pride of each and every individual Canadian in this broad country of ours.

The Parks are the nation's free playgrounds, and bold indeed would be the Government that would attempt to curtail the privileges of the people by attempting to give away any of the people's parks to any of their political friends or supporters.

By the former Act all matters affecting parks were under the direct control of the Minister of the Interior through the Parks Branch, and an Order-in-Council could, without the consent or even the knowledge of Parliament establish new parks, relinquish all or part of the present parks, sell or lease any water power, timber berth, mining claim, or other commercial concession in the boundaries of any park.

By the new Act, thirty days' notice of any such matter affecting the parks must be published in the "Canada Gazette," and then the matter takes the form of a private bill and may be thoroughly discussed by the people's representatives before becoming law. Surely a reasonable way of dealing with park areas which belong not to any individual community or province, but to the people of Canada as a nation. What objection can there be to the free discussion by Parliament of matters dealing with National Parks which belong to those people whom the members of Parliament are sent to Ottawa to represent? None whatever. The only objection to publicity will come from those desiring a concession of such nature that they cannot hope to succeed if its terms and intent become generally known. Is not this as it should be?

What will be the effect of the passage of the National Parks Act? Park policy will be stabilised. Parks are not political; they are not the particular policy of either political party; members of all political thought are friendly to our parks. It is very unlikely that park areas on the development of which large sums of public money have been spent will be eliminated from the boundaries of any of our parks—certainly not from any parks to be dedicated after the passage of this Act, as the boundary lines of new parks will be carefully considered and no useless area is likely to be included.

The new Bill will tend to keep the parks out of politics, or, possibly, politics out of the parks. The park official will be able to carry on according to the terms of the National Parks Act without that concessionary of real or assumed political importance making his life a burden to him by continually obstructing the performance of his official duties and carrying complaints over his head to political organizations or members of Parliament at Ottawa.

It is very difficult indeed for a certain type of park concessionary to realize that his concession was granted for the benefit, convenience, or pleasure of the park guest or tourist, and that the courteous treatment of his tourist customers is the best of good business not only for him but for Canada. The great tourist horde who annually visit our parks is a most congenial farternity of pleasure seekers. Those stores, hotels, or filling stations to patronise and those to avoid in the various places is eagerly discussed, and the man who over charges or discourteously treats a tourist on the assumption that the tourist is only a source of income for him is likely to have his actions broadcasted with most far reaching detriment to his business for several years after the occurrence.

Now that we have a solid foundation in the National Parks Act on which to build a system of National Parks which will be a credit to Canada and a lasting benefit to Canadians for all time, let us secure park areas now. It is foolish to delay at least the reservation of areas suitable for future development as National Parks. There are several such areas still available at little or no cost from the Crown lands. Privately owned land suitable for park purposes immediately becomes immensely valuable when required for use as a park. Why allow the individual to secure at a very nominal fee timber limits or other areas which will have to be repurchased at many times their selling price?

What park areas we have we will hold for future generations; what suitable areas we have not secured we should go after at once.

Local and District

J. J. Bradford shipped a carload of mixed stock from Byemoor on Tuesday.

* * *

Personal greeting cards, $1 a doz., sold for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid. Apply to Mrs. Bigelow.—Advt.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Poyser, of Winnipeg, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Anderson.

* * *

Miss Molly Stewart, of Verdant Valley, left last week to attend Normal School in Calgary.

* * *

The Misses Marion Bigelow and Katherine Meyers are attending High School in Drumheller, taking Grade XII.

* * *

Mrs. D. H. Campbell, of Delia, is spending a few days with her niece, Mrs. Geo. W. Evans.—The Gleichen Call.

* * *

Miss Beatrice Anderson left Tuesday morning by train for Edmonton, where she will again attend the University of Alberta.

* * *

The Calgary Fall stock shows and sales of cattle, sheep, and swine will be held November 3rd to 5th this year in the Exhibition Grounds

* * *

Come and learn what baptism is and what it should mean to you. You will be heartily welcome next Sunday at 12 noon in the Baptist church.

* * *

Mrs Norman King, of Nanaimo, B.C., is visiting this week her sister-in-law and brothers-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Archie King, Mecheche, and W. C. King, Auctioneer.

* * *

Major R. Allen, who is suffering from blood poisoning in the hand, acquired through receiving an injury during threshing, is progressing satisfactorily, everyone will be pleased to know.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Pinder and family, accompanied by Mr. Pinder's father, who had been visiting here recently, left on Tuesday night's train for the east.

* * *

Mrs. McCarthy and son, who ran a restaurant on Main Street in the old harness shop, have given it up and moved this week into the house formerly occupied by Nurse Doyle on Second Avenue.

* * *

The fire meeting held in the Town Hall last Friday night was well attended. The fire brigade was reorganized; the fire engines were re charged, and all equipment was gone over and arranged to facilitate the quickness and speed necessary when fire alarms take place.

* * *

Remember the Harvest Anniversary Services on Sunday, October 5th. Rev. H. S. McDonald, of Munson, will be the preacher, and will also give an address at the chicken supper Monday evening. Mr. McDonald will also preach at Verdant Valley and Mecheche.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Macabe, student supply of the Byemoor Mission, finished his summer's work on Monday. He motored to Hanna, where he expected to meet his friend, Jas. Connolly, of Pollockville Mission. They are returning east to resume their studies at the United Theological College at Montreal.

* * *

The meeting of the Women's Missionary Society that was announced for Wednesday afternoon is postponed to Friday, September 26th, in the church, commencing at 2.30 p.m. The programme will take the form of a missionary play. Craigmyle and Hanna auxiliaries are invited to this meeting.

* * *

Following the fine weather of the previous week, there was a drop in the temperature Sunday evening, with rain most of the night, threatening a change all day Monday. On Tuesday we had the first real touch of winter, when it blew a blizzard of sleet and snow throughout the day, with keen frost during the night. The wind was generally in the north, and all points in the province report heavy rains, frost and snow. The weather is again becoming milder.

* * *

Mrs. A. S. Newcombe wishes to announce she is opening her class in piano, with new terms for this season. Half hour lessons will be 75c and three-quarter hour lessons will be $1.00. Mrs. Newcombe will also open a class for "Piano Class Teaching," which is gradually being worked into the school work in the cities. While in Saskatoon recently, Mrs. Newcombe took advantage of a course of lectures in this work, and will be glad of any enquiries of those interested. A piano in the home is not necessary in this line. —Advt.

* * *

The annual Springwater School Fair was held in Sentinel Hill School on last Saturday, September 20th, and notwithstanding adverse conditions this year was a decided success. There was a total of 1,011 entries, and 542 prizes awarded. Six schools took part, with an enrollment of 135 pupils. Sentinel Hill won the Bank of Commerce Cup in the Live Stock Class. Lena Long won in the Holstein class with a bull calf. There were 88 pens of poultry, 25 calves, 16 pairs of pigs, and 3 colts on exhibition. The report of the prize-winners will be published in subsequent issues of the Times.

* * *

The Board of Managers of the Rest Room in Delia wish to make known some facts regarding the finances of the institution. For years the Rest Room has carried on by voluntary subscriptions, and by money raised in various ways by the Board. However, of late it is becoming more difficult to secure the necessary funds, and unless same are secured soon the building may have to be closed. They feel that the Rest Room has been of real service to the community, and especially when winter time is near, and would regret very much to have to deprive anyone of this service; but unless a greater interest is manifested, and contributions forthcoming, they feel there is no alternative. They therefore make an appeal to each and all to do something to help them carry on, with the assurance that they will do their part to see that the town of Delia has a real Rest Room with home comforts.

Town Planning in Alberta

[Being a series of short articles explanatory of the provisions of The Alberta Town Planning Act and Regulation thereunder].

By HORACE L. SEYMOUR,
(Provincial Director of Town Planning)

Article 4
HOUSING

One of the principal objects of town planning is to provide desirable homesites. Subdivision regulations and provisions of the Town Planning Act referred to in previous articles have been drafted to accomplish this end. A general regulation is that lots for residential purposes shall be at least 50 feet wide, at least 100 feet deep, with a minimum area of 5,000 square feet. In a new subdivision, stores and similar structures cannot be erected in a residential district or zone; adequate streets and lanes are to be provided. The thoughtless and very indiscriminate placing of houses on unsubdivided lands, without reference to existing or future development, can now be curbed. But where there exists a proper community spirit such infractions of the "laws" of common sense, of community economy, will probably not be sanctioned by the owner. If, however, through thoughtlessness, through ignorance of existing legislation or regulations these infractions occur, it may mean considerable extra expense to the owner to have necessary surveys subsequently made, or in other cases, to move buildings recently erected.

In general, residences are to be erected but one to a lot, that lot forming part of a registered subdivision. Any further information may be obtained by writing to the office of the Director of Town Planning, Parliament Buildings, Edmonton.

A Straight Talk To Farmers

[By J. R. BOON]

"The time has come," said a prominent farmer of Dakota, "when we are having to rebuild a large part of our agriculture."

We farmers of Alberta feel inclined to reply, slangingly but truthfully, "Mister, you sure said something."

Long years have passed over our heads since the fateful day when the large majority of us first viewed with pride our newly acquired homesteads, and then proceeded, like others before us, to industriously skim all the cream from our fertile Alberta soil.

The fascination of wheat farming has had us all, at some time, in its grip, and the heritage it has left with us is a heritage of noxious weeds, which have spread like a pestilence over our once fruitful acres.

Some of us, long ago realizing that straight grain farming lacks certain essentials to cope with these weeds, have already seriously started with grasses and clovers, but these being in the minority, as soon as they clean up one field, it again becomes infested with weeds from the fields of less far sighted neighbors.

There is no doubt about it, we farmers of Alberta have them all—Canada Thistle, stink weed, wild oats, tumbling mustard, weeds of every kind and variety, and last, but not least, that weed of which even the most careless, happy-go-lucky farmer speaks with dread—the menacing sow thistle—that weed which can drive farmers from their homes more thoroughly and effectually than ever did a mortgage company, for this menace is a menace of the land itself.

I think the best comparison one can make to sow thistle on the land, is blood poison in the body. First a tiny scratch, dangerous germs, and then an insiduous poison, that silently, and stealthily creeps through the blood stream, until all the system is infected. In just this way does sow thistle work. First a tiny seed, then a plant unrecognised, probably but underneath the ground, in secret it is putting forth its deadly tentacles, until it gets beyond control, and spreads and spreads until the whole farm is in its grip.

The corner stone in this rebuilding of agriculture is undoubtedly livestock. Livestock, a thorough education in noxious weeds, and continual vigilance in the case of sow thistle, are our chief weapons in this fight against weed infestation.

During the World War men fought to protect their homes from their enemies, and this is exactly what farmers will have to do in the case of the hordes of weeds that have come down upon us like a conquering army, and in order to wage successful war against these, they will have first to be recognised, and then their habits studied and understood.

We cannot raise wheat year after year and have clean farms, no matter to what degree of efficiency our efforts in the line of weed control have reached.

Any careful observor of conditions can see this evil of weed infested farms slowly, but surely, creeping upon us here in Alberta, and other parts of our fair Dominion, and it will continue to do so, unless we make up our minds to face this calamity fairly and squarely and find some means of averting it.

In Alberta there will always be lots of wheat raised, there will always be some farmers recklessly grabbing more and more land, there will always be those who go in for straight grain farming, regardless of consequences, but the majority of farmers are reasonable beings.

They are beginning to see that summerfallowed land, although a necessity at times, is idle land. Grasses or clovers sown on good clean summerfallow with a wheat crop, will raise both pasture and hay the following year, the same the year after, and possibly another year will also see a fair, although probably much lighter stand. The next year, unless needed for permanent pasture (in which case it would have been sown with this end in view) it can be plowed back and seeded to wheat—for wheat, after all, will always be our main crop.

There are a variety of grasses which can be used for the above purpose, and this can be safely left to the discretion of the farmer.

Some will perhaps argue that weather conditions are frequently such that a good stand is often hard to get. Weather conditions have been good in the past, and will be again. Watch your chance and start small. Indeed, few, after the reverses of recent years will be in a position to start in anything but a small way—start gradually.

Good pasture and hay means an increase in stock, in place of new elevators creameries will be built, in the wake of cattle follow hogs, sheep and poultry. The argument may be put up that there will be no market for stock, but time has shown that wherever there is an abundance of produce a market will eventually be found for it.

Mortgage companies of Minnesota and Dakota have, just in this way, retrieved their capital, which has been tied up—frozen, it is called—in weed infested land, abandoned by its owners. Large tracts of once fruitful land, weed infested to the last degree, have reverted to the mortgage companies, when the owners have no longer been able to carry on

These companies have organized their farms under a farm management plan, stocked them with cattle, sheep and poultry, fought the weeds with grasses and clovers, and these once abandoned farms are now on a paying basis.

This is the plan now under consideration by mortgage companies in Manitoba, but what the mortgage company can do why cannot the individual farmer, although on a smaller scale? Do the farmers of Alberta wish to work for ever for the mortgage companies? Our copartners and fellow soldiers in this fight against the weed menace and the mortgage menace, are sheep and cattle, hogs and poultry, grasses and clovers. The best of our years—our youth—has been given to these farms, why be forced to move away and see years of effort wasted?

Three hundred and twenty acres of fertile Alberta soil should be able to support a family in peace and security, with provision for old age, but how many farmers are free of debt, living in comfort and plenty, with nice homes, and have no worries concerning their declining years?

Looking back, we can only admit that it is not the land that has been at fault—not even in most cases the weather conditions—but the methods of the majority of the farmers themselves, who, through ignorance, or inclination, have fallen victims to the fascination of exclusive grain farming.

As far as can be discovered, there is, at present, no chemical on the market for the destruction of noxious weeds which will make a 100% kill, without injuring the adjacent soil. Certain chemicals are undoubtedly a considerable help in the case of sow thistle, but for the rank and file of weeds, Canada Thistle, tumbling mustard, stinkweed, false flax, red root, and all the others, nothing is so thoroughly effectual as constant cultivation, grasses and clovers, and our old friends, the farm animals.

Let our slogan be, "Mixed farming for prosperity."

Spending Money in Canada

One hundred million dollars is a large sum, and by spending more than 90 per cent. of this money in Canada, the Canadian National Railways are doing something more than serving the people of the Dominion with adequate transportation. They are serving the industries of Canada in no small measure and, thereby, giving employment to tens of thousands of artisans, clerks and workers who benefit greatly from the tremendous purchasing power of the National System from year to year.

ECONOMY

I am for economy—not because it saves money but because it saves people.
—Calvin Coolidge.

CARE OF ANIMALS

If an animal is sick—care for it; if it is hungary—feed it; if it is thirsty—satisfy its thrist; if it is tired—give it rest; if it has no friends—be its friend.

CULTIVATE SMALL PLEASURES

Since few large pleasures are lent us on a long lease, it is wise to cultivate a large undergrowth of small pleasures.
—Livemore.

THE VIRTUES OF WOMEN

O what makes women lovely? virtue, faith,
And gentleness in suffering; an endurance
Through scorn or trial; these call beauty forth.
Give it the stamp celestial, and admit it
To sisterhood with angels!—Brent.

Health Service of the Canadian Medical Association

A GOOD START

Thirty-two teeth make the biting and grinding machine which sets the food we take into our mouths on its way to digestion. A good start is not everything, but a good start is desirable and helpful.

Thiry-two teeth are at least 64 reasons for giving them attention, because lack of attention leads to poor teeth, which in turn, means that the first step in digestion is interfered with and the food does not get off to a good start.

The crown of the tooth is composed of enamel, the hardest sustance in the body. Teeth do not wear out from use. Chewing keeps the gums and teeth healthy. Food that is well chewed is thus properly prepared for digestion. The thorough chewing of food is good for digestion and good for the teeth.

If the teeth become decayed, pain results, and chewing is avoided, so food is not prepared properly for digestion. Cavities should be promptly filled as early filling saves the teeth.

We should not wait until the teeth become painful or until we can see or feel a cavity, because this means a considerable amount of damage has already been done. Regular visits to the dentist will mean the discovery of the beginnings of cavities. That is the time to treat them so as to prevent any extreme decay.

To have healthy teeth, attention must be given to the diet. Milk and green vegetables, because of their mineral content, are valuable in providing for the building of good teeth. Chew your food thoroughly and so exercise the jaws and stimulate the gums, the health of which is part and parcel of the health of the mouth.

Brush the teeth regularly, upon rising, after each meal and, most important of all, the last thing at night. It is better to brush the teeth after breakfast than before if you are only going to do it once. Never neglect the cleaning before going to bed.

Brush so that the bristles are pulled between the teeth away from the gums. After brushing rinse the mouth thoroughly. If dental floss is used great care must be taken not to cut the gums or harm, rather than good, will result.

Teeth have much to do with general health. Visit the dentist regularly to prevent decay, and also to keep the gums and teeth healthy so that the body will not be harmed.

A clean mouth is good health insurance.

Questions concerning health, addressed to the Canadian Medical Association, 184 College Street, Toronto, will be answered personally by letter.

Let the duties that lie nearest to you be always the most imperative.
—A. Svioking



Did You Ever Stop to Think

That advertising is never so necessary to the up-to-date merchant or the manufacturer of a nationally distributed article as in a period of financial depression. That is no time to stop advertising, because close competition for trade makes it more than ever necessary to keep the dealer's name and the quality and prices of his goods before the public.

The money wisely spent in newspaper advertising when conditions are only fair will bring a larger return because the housewife, who is the great purchaser, is then looking more keenly for bargains and to get the best value for her money.

Advertising the Magnet that Attracts

A reduction of purchasing power by the people should be the signal for more and better advertising by the distributor in order that he may attract the careful buyer.

If you are not a regular advertiser in the DELIA TIMES, you are overlooking an opportunity that no business man in this locality ought to be too busy to appreciate.